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THE ORGAN WORKS

2

OF

JOHN SEBASTIAN BACH.

THE CHORALE PRELUDES

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY ERNEST NEWMAN.

BOOK XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS CHORALE PRELUDES

(PART I.)

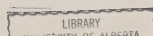
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INTRODUCTION.

THE chorale prelude (or its congener the chorale variation) runs through the whole of Bach's artistic life. At the age of eighteen or so he wrote, either at Lüneberg (1700-1703) or at Arnstadt (1704-1706) the chorale partitas¹ on the melodies of *Christ, der du bist der helle Tag, O Gott, du frommer Gott, und Sei gegrüßet, Jesu gütig*;² while his last act as a creative musician was to dictate to his son-in-law Altnikol—the old man being then almost totally blind—a chorale prelude on the melody *Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sein*.

Some of the preludes were grouped by Bach himself and published during his lifetime. In 1739 he issued the Third Part of the *Clavierübung*,³ containing twenty chorale arrangements; about 1747-1749 six chorales were published by Schübler, of Zella⁴; while about the same time, in all probability, Balthasar Schmid, of Nuremberg, published the canonic variations on *Vom Himmel hoch du komm ich her*.

Two other collections were grouped by Bach himself, but not published in his lifetime. These were the *Orgelbüchlein*,⁵ written, apparently, during the Weimar period (1708-1717) and copied out at Cöthen (1717-1723), and what are usually known as the "Eighteen Great Chorales." These last were revisions,

¹ "Partita" in this connection means a set of variations.

² Forkel says vaguely that Bach "began to compose" chorale preludes "under the title of *Partita diuina*," "already when in Arnstadt." Spitta (*Bach*, I, 201) holds that these partitas were written at Lüneburg. They show the influence of Böhm, who was organist at St. John's Church, Lüneburg, from 1608 to his death in 1733. This, of course, does not negate the supposition that they may have been composed after Bach had left Lüneburg. He seems to have revised the variations on *Sei gegrüßet, Jesu gütig* in later life.

³ The title runs thus: *Third Part of the Clavierübung, containing various preludes upon the catechism hymns and others, for the organ; composed for the use's devotion of amateurs, and more especially of connoisseurs in this style, by Johann Sebastian Bach, Court Composer, &c., &c.*

⁴ Six Chorales of various kinds to be played on an organ with two manuals and pedals, written by Johann Sebastian Bach, Court Composer, &c., &c. Published by Joh. Georg Schübler at Zella in the *Thuringian Wald. To be had in Leipzig of Herr Capellmeister Bach, of his sons in Berlin and Halle, and of the publisher in Zella.* The volume bears no date, but a clue to the year is given by the reference to the "son in Halle," i.e., Wilhelm Friedemann Bach, who became organist of the Halle Liebfrauenkirche in 1747.

⁵ The Little Organ Book, wherein instruction is given to a beginning organist how to work out a chorale in every style, also to perfect himself in the study of the pedal, this being treated quite obligate throughout in the chorales herein contained. To the honour of the Lord Most High, and that my neighbour may be taught thereby. Autore Joanne Sebast. Bach, &c., &c.

made in the closing years of his life, of preludes that had probably been written in the Weimar period.

The *Orgelbüchlein* was originally planned to contain one hundred and sixty-four preludes. Each sheet of the manuscript bears the title of a chorale,⁶ a single page being allotted to the shorter ones, a double page to the longer. Only forty-five chorales were actually worked out;⁷ if the music of one of these went beyond the allotted space, a slip was pasted at the bottom of the page, or use was made of the tablature. Why the remaining hundred and nineteen preludes were not written is not known; Schweitzer conjectures that Bach picked out "those of which the strong pictorial or characteristic quality seemed to make them specially suitable for music. The texts of the numbers not completed lack these musical qualities. No characteristic theme could be evolved from them; they could only be developed as pure music, not in their poetic or pictorial aspects." Schweitzer's opinion, supported as it is by a certain kind of evidence, will weigh with all students of Bach. Nevertheless it must be observed that many of the untouched chorales are strong in poetic or pictorial qualities, or in both, and some of them have in fact been poetically and pictorially treated by Bach himself in other chorale preludes—*Valet will ich dir gehen*, for example. And nothing is more certain than that Bach, when he chose, could give the profoundest poetic import either to words or to a musical device that on the surface seem to be very remote from poetry. See, for instance, what poignancy he has invoked from the canonic form in the *Christe, du Lamm Gottes* in the small space of sixteen bars. We must assume, too, that he knew his own predominant cast of thought, and that at the time he planned out the complete series, selecting his hymns from a vast number of texts applicable to the church seasons he was illustrating, he saw his way to give the needed poetic or pictorial touch to each of them. The fact must not be overlooked that he apparently began work on the series systematically from the first page, and that only in the later stages do big gaps appear between the completed chorales. Thus of the first twenty-seven chorales whose titles

⁶ "Chorale," in this Introduction, always means the melody, while "hymn" means the poem.

⁷ *Lieber Jesu, wir sind hier* is set twice (Nos. 35 and 36).

appear in the volume, all were worked out except No. 6 (*Leb sei Gott in des Himmels Thron*). The written and unwritten preludes in the remainder of the book are as under:—

Not written.	Written.
Nos. 28 to 33	Nos. 34 to 39
40 to 43	44
43 to 48	49 to 51
52 to 60	61
62 to 64	65
66 to 75	76, 77
78 to 90	91
92 to 97	98
99	100
101 to 112	113
114 to 130	131
132 to 164	

It is highly improbable that in the collection Bach had made of a hundred and sixty-four chorales, of which, according to Schweitzer, only forty-five had the poetic or pictorial qualities he desired, more than half of the chorales exhibiting these qualities should chance to fall within the first twenty-seven of the selection, only thirteen among the last hundred and twenty-five, only two among the last sixty-five, and none at all among the last thirty-three. To suppose this is to allow too much to hazard even in this incalculable world.

In all previous editions of the chorale preludes, except that of the Bachgesellschaft, the works have been arranged, for convenience of reference, in alphabetical order: the unity of the *Orgelbüchlein* has been preserved, but there too the alphabetical order has always been adopted. But the order given by Bach to the chorales of the *Orgelbüchlein* and the *Clavierübung* was in neither case an arbitrary one; and to destroy this order is to disrupt the psychological thread that bound the chorales together in Bach's imagination.

In the German Protestant church the great majority of hymns were, and indeed still are, inseparably associated with this or that period of the church year, or even with some particular Sunday. In the *Orgelbüchlein*, Bach—in this only conforming to a practice that was general among the organists of his time—has planned a series of chorales covering each of the main church periods in turn, thus:—

Advent: Nos. 1—4.*

Christmas: Nos. 5—11.

(No. 12, *Jesu, meine Freude*, is a *Jesus-Lied*—a hymn of love and adoration of the Saviour.)

Nos. 13, 14.

New Year: Nos. 15, 16.

(No. 17, *In dir ist Freude*, is a *Jesus-Lied*.)

(Nos. 18, *Mit Fried und Freud' ich fahr dahin* (the Song of Simon) and 19, *Herr Gott, nun schleuss den Himmel auf*, are hymns for the dying.)

The Passion: Nos. 20—26.

Easter: Nos. 27—32.

(The preludes on the Ascension hymns, that were marked out to follow No. 32, were not composed.)^{*}

Pentecost: No. 33.

(No. 34, *Herr Jesu Christ, dich zu uns wend*, is a prayer for grace and the strengthening of belief.)

No. 35, *Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier*, which is also set as No. 36, is a baptism hymn.

No. 37, *Dies sind die heil'gen zehn Gebot*—the ten commandments—needs no explanation; nor does

No. 38, *Vater unser im Himmelreich*—the German *Paternoster*.

No. 39, *Durch Adams Fall ist ganz verderbt*, is a hymn "on the fall of man and his blessed salvation through Christ alone."

No. 40, *Es ist das Heil uns kommen her*, is a hymn "of the justification before God through faith, without the merit of works."

No. 41, *Ich ruf' zu dir, Herr Jesu Christ*, is a hymn of supplication for faith, hope and charity.

No. 42, *In dich hab' ich gehoffet, Herr*, is a prayer for protection in bodily and spiritual need.

* Unless we hold that No. 32, *Hut triumphiere Gottes Sohn*, was intended by Bach for Ascension Sunday. This is really an Easter hymn; but Spitta (II. 170) tells us that it was also one of the hymns "specially appointed" for Ascension in the Saxon Church Service. The chorale immediately preceding it in the *Orgelbüchlein*—*Erstkommt ist der herrliche Tag*—is for Easter; the two immediately following it in the original manuscript, though they were not composed—*Ges Himmels aufgefahren ist und Nun freut sich Gottes Kinder*, also—for Ascension. *Hut triumphiere Gottes Sohn* may therefore have been associated by Bach, when writing the *Orgelbüchlein*, with either of these feasts. In the book of chorales that accompanies the present edition of the preludes, the hymn is included under Ascension. This grouping certainly has the merit of making Bach's scheme for a musical illustration of the great Festivals of the church year complete; but in the absence of more conclusive evidence than is yet available, the present writer does not feel justified in definitely asserting that such was Bach's intention. The hymn is accordingly grouped here in accordance with the predominantly Easter character of its words. The matter is further discussed in the *Musical Times* for April, 1916.

* These numbers refer to the completed preludes as they appear in the present edition of the *Orgelbüchlein*.

Pentecost: No. 33—*contd.*

No. 43. *Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sein*, is a prayer for help in trouble.

No. 44. *Wer nur den lieben Gott läßt walten*, is a hymn of faith in God's Providence.

No. 45. *Alle Menschen müssen sterben*, is a hymn for the dying, expressing joy in eternal life.

No. 46. *Ach wie nützlich, ach wie flüchtig*, is a hymn for the dying, expressing the vanity of human life.

It will be seen that Bach selected the earlier hymns of the *Orgelbüchlein* in accordance with a scheme that was designed to embrace, in their proper order, Advent, Christmas, the Passion, Easter, the Ascension, and Pentecost. Afterwards the hymns—both those that were worked up into preludes and those that were not—are taken apparently at random from the hymn books. Had Bach really a definite poetic or religious purpose in the later portion of the book, as he indubitably had in the earlier; and if so, what was this purpose?¹⁰

The basic idea of the collection in the Third Part of the *Clavierübung* admits of no doubt. The chorales are based on the "catechism hymns," that embody the articles of the Lutheran faith; to these are prefixed the *Kyrie*, the *Gloria*, and the hymn to the Trinity, *Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr*. With the exception of the last-named, each chorale is made the subject of a larger and a smaller prelude, corresponding to Luther's greater and smaller catechism. "In the former," says Schweitzer, Luther "demonstrates the essence of the faith; in the latter he addresses himself to the children." The larger chorale preludes "are dominated by a sublime musical mysticism, aiming simply at illustrating the central idea of the dogma contained in the words; the smaller ones are of bewitching simplicity." The collection is prefaced by a prelude in E flat, and ends with a triple fugue in the same key.

It is strange that the German editors of the chorale preludes, intimately acquainted as they must have been with the church music and the church ordinances of their race, should have failed to see and to respect Bach's purpose in the groupings of the *Orgelbüchlein* and the *Clavierübung* preludes. Griepenkerl, who edited the Peters edition in 1846, blandly remarks in his preface that "as Bach himself attached no importance to the order of succession of the preludes, we have permitted ourselves to re-arrange them alphabetically, for convenience of reference." In the present edition the chorales of the two collections are printed in the order assigned to them by Bach. The unity of the Schubler chorales and of the eighteen great chorales is also retained, though no poetic or other significance attaches to the order of these.

In the case of the miscellaneous preludes, the alphabetical arrangement is of course the most rational one.

II.

Of all Bach's works the chorale preludes are probably the least known, even to organists. The reason is not far to seek; unless the study of them is approached along the proper roads, there is a good deal in them that will refuse to yield up its full secret. For a clear understanding of them on the purely musical side two things are necessary—a knowledge of the chorales on which they are based, and a grasp of the structural forms embodied in the preludes. The first of these pre-requisites is now provided in the volume of chorales that accompanies this edition—the harmonisations being mostly by Bach himself. Unless each melodic line of the original is clearly fixed in the mind it is impossible to follow intelligently Bach's treatment of the chorale; especially when he converts the simple line into a far-flung, sinuous arabesque, as in the *O Mensch, bewein' dein' Sünde gross*, is it necessary to keep the plain stem constantly in view.

The forms of the preludes, given a knowledge of the thematic material of these, are theoretically simple enough. The chorale prelude is in essence merely another manifestation of that principle of variation that may almost be said to be two-thirds of the art of musical composition. For nearly as long as organised music goes back we see composers taking secular or sacred melodies as the starting-points for their own works. The older masses and motets are full of instances of this practice. In the Germany of the early seventeenth century the chorale was not only the centre of the Protestant worship but the expression of the very soul of the German community. It was a time when organ building and organ technique were both rapidly developing. The organist was irresistibly driven into embroidering the chorale with fancies of his own, either in the way of new harmonies during the actual singing of it by choir and congregation, or in the way of thematic manipulation and transformation. Out of the latter mode of treatment came the chorale prelude. In a polyphonic age it was inevitable that composers should see in these well-known melodies inexhaustible material both for fugal movements and for the melodic "colouring,"—*i.e.*, the festooning of the plain melodic stem with fanciful ornamentation—that had such a fascination for many of the minds of the period. By Bach's time all the main lines on which it is possible to treat the organ chorale had long been known and pursued. He could do no more than take up the forms of his predecessors and contemporaries, and, as usual with him, turn them to uses more splendid than could ever have entered into their dreams.

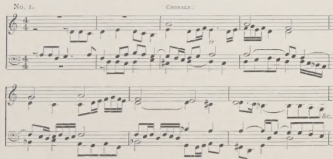
Spitta and others have attempted to classify Bach's chorale preludes and to give each group a definite descriptive title. Rigid nomenclature is of little avail, however, for the various types incessantly melt into each other. The subject is too large to be dealt with here in full; the student will find a lucid historical and æsthetic summary of it in Schweitzer (Eng. trans. Vol. I., Chap. v.), and much valuable information can be dug out of the obscure and badly arranged but indispensable pages of Spitta. The partitas or series of variations

¹⁰ On the subject of the scheme of the *Orgelbüchlein* see also Schweitzer, *J. S. Bach*, I., 285 ff.

constitute a class that requires no explanation; nor need anything but passing mention be made of what, strictly speaking, are not chorale preludes, but merely harmonised versions of the chorales for the church service,—such as *Gelobet seist du, Jesu Christ* (XVIII. 37),¹¹ *Lobt Gott ihr Christen allzuleich* (XVIII. 74), *Vom Himmel hoch da komm ich her* (XIX. 19), and *Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten* (XIX. 21, 22).

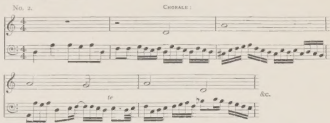
Sometimes Bach's treatment of the chorale consists simply of a harmonic intensification along with the slightest possible decoration of the melody; it is as if a master painter were to pass his brush over a picture completed by another hand, and with a stroke or two heighten a light here, darken a shadow there, and give a new meaning to a face or cause a new emotion to well forth from a scene. Specimens of this order of prelude will be seen in *Herzlich thut mich verlangen* (XVIII. 53), *Liebster Jesu wir sind hier* (XVIII. 70), and *Ich ruf zu dir, Herr Jesu Christ* (XV. 111).

From the prelude of this type, as will be seen, polyphonic treatment is wholly absent. But of a great number of preludes polyphony is the life and soul; and this polyphony assumes various forms. From the very first an instinct of formal coherence had impelled organists, when preluding upon a chorale, to derive the thematic material for the prelude from the chorale melody itself. In this way there developed one of the forms most frequently met with in this order of composition,—a prelude in which the familiar chorale melody was painted in large notes, as it were, upon a background built up out of fragments of itself. Sometimes the derived theme would be treated quasi-fugally, as in Pachelbel's prelude upon *Vater unser im Himmelreich*:—



Sometimes the accompaniment figure would make only a pretence of working out the theme in diminution, and after the first few notes would branch

off into figuration, as in the following arrangement of *Jesu Christus unser Heiland* by Pachelbel:—



This is a form that may easily run to dryness and stiffness. It does so very frequently in the hands of Pachelbel and his fellows, and now and then even in the hands of Bach. The latter treats the form in a variety of ways. Sometimes a fugue will be made out of the first line only of the chorale, as in the *Dies sind die heiligen zehn Gebot*, the *Wir glauben all' an einen Gott*, and the *Jesu Christus unser Heiland* of the *Clavierübung* (XVI. 47, 52, 80). This form has a self-justifying unity. Rather less convincing—for there is a touch of arbitrariness about it—is the form that weaves merely the first two lines of the chorale into a fugue. An example of this is the *Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr* (XVI. 41). The method of making a fuguetta out of each line of the melody in turn, as in the double pedal *Aus tiefer Noth* of the *Clavierübung* (XVI. 68), inevitably has something over-precise and square-toed about it, to which it sometimes requires all the genius of a Bach to reconcile us. When a long chorale like *Komm, heiliger Geist, Herre Gott* (XVII. 10), of which the stanza contains no less than eight lines and a couple of alleluia, is worked out fugally line by line, the result is a composition excessively long and loosely knit. Before the last of its two hundred bars has been reached we have completely lost touch with the earlier lines of the chorale.

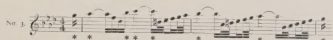
Leaving this style for a moment, let us look at the method that relies mainly on an arabesque treatment of the melody of the chorale, over simple harmonies that knit the arabesque firmly together and establish the connection with the original chorale. A simple example of this is the *Wenn wir in höchsten Nothen sein* of the *Orgelbüchlein* (XV. 115). In a more complex variety of the form, the accompaniment has independence and polyphonic life, as in the *Nun komm' der Heiden Heiland* for two claviers and pedal (XVII. 46). Here, it will be observed, the accompaniment begins with the imitative treatment of a figure derived from the opening line of the chorale melody. No attempt is made, however, to treat each successive line of the melody in this way, for the special kind of unity aimed at in this order of prelude would be destroyed by such a piecemeal method. Similarly in the *Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr*

¹¹ This and the following references are to the *Bach* and *Pops* of the present edition.

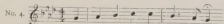
for two clavers and pedal, canto fermo in tenor, XVII. 60¹, though the treble and the pedal both hint frequently at the melody, the hints are of the freest kind. In another variant of the form (*Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr*, for two clavers and pedal, canto fermo in soprano, XVII. 56), the accompaniment is not derived in any way from the chorale.

The two broad types described in the two preceding paragraphs are seen blended in such a prelude as the exquisite *Schmücke dich, o liebe Seele* (XVII. 22). Here the canto fermo blossoms into the most florid arabesque, while the accompaniment also is formed out of the chorale melody. This latter is not worked out line by line in the accompaniment, as in the stiffer Pachelbel style, but generates a continuous tissue that always obviously relates to the chorale, yet has a paradoxical independence of it. In the two beautiful settings of *An Wasserflüssen Babylon* (XVII. 18, XVIII. 13), again, the accompaniment is a self-sufficing tone-piece, with a haunting quasi-"motive" running through it. The form of these chorales is perfect, the closest tissue-weaving going hand in hand with the freest outpouring of the poetic imagination. In much the same style is the *Von Gott will ich nicht lassen* (XVII. 43) from the *Eighteen Preludes*; here the original chorale melody is given out as a canto fermo in the pedal, while several lines of it are also treated floridly in the soprano,¹² and the free accompaniment also derives from the first line of the chorale. This method makes in general for the highest unity of form and spirit; not only does the canto fermo establish the chorale, but the other parts are incessantly referring to it, and indeed drawing their life from it, yet without any hindrance to their own free evolution. The composer, indeed, is left so free that, as in this case, the latter lines of the chorale can be omitted from the florid soprano part without any damage being done to the unity of the piece; the unity of mood is itself sufficient. In another variant of this form, seen in the longer *Vater unser im Himmelreich* of the *Clavierübung* (XVI. 53) the canto fermo appears in canon, against an accompaniment that incessantly works out a florid figure derived from the first line of the chorale alone.

¹² Bach's arabesque is often so luxuriant that without a previous knowledge of the chorale the player would hardly suspect the latent existence of the simple theme in the figuration. Bars 17, 18 of *Von Gott will ich nicht lassen*, for example:—



are an elaboration of the third line of the chorale:—



See also the treatment of the first phrase of *Vater unser im Himmelreich* (XVI. 53).

The most perfect unity, again, is the characteristic of the type shown in the great majority of the preludes of the *Orgelbüchlein*. Here the chorale as a living, indivisible entity is taken as the starting point. The main melody flows on uninterruptedly,¹³ even though it be luxuriantly figured, as in *O Mensch, bewein' dein' Sünde gross*. In the *Orgelbüchlein* type, which Bach made peculiarly his own, only two of the melodies besides *O Mensch* are treated in arabesque style,—*Das alte Jahr vergangen ist* and *Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sein*. Canon is occasionally used, but none of the chorales are treated on the line-by-line fugal method that came down from Pachelbel. The accompanying figures that support or play about the melody are not derived from the chorale itself,¹⁴ but grow out of the mood of the hymn, or some pictorial image suggested by this, or some definite religious symbol that it evokes.

There remains the form of the pure chorale fantasia, in which the composer launches out into an independent rhapsody inspired by the general mood of the hymn, the chorale melody coming in as a canto fermo later. This type is seen in its perfection in the mighty *Komm, heiliger Geist, Herre Gott* (XVII. 1).

III.

Finally there is the question of the poetic, pictorial and symbolical in the chorale preludes. It has long been recognised that frequently at the back of Bach's mind was some definite verbal or visual conception that accounts for the particular form or colour of his music at a particular point. Spitta was often aware of this, though he was unable or unwilling to see many illustrations of it that are patent enough to us. Long before Spitta, however, this tendency in Bach had been obvious to a few students. Mosewius insists strongly on it in his *J. S. Bach in seinen Kirchenkantaten und Choralgesängen* (1845), though he failed to see that what was true of the vocal music was true of the instrumental works also. Johann Gotthilf Ziegler, one of Bach's pupils, expressly says that his master always urged on him the importance of playing the chorales not merely as music but "according to the tenor of the words."¹⁵ But gradually the sense of the intimate connection between Bach's music and the sentiment of the hymns was lost, so that Weber could actually find fault with certain of Bach's harmonic progressions, not seeing that a passage that was not self-explanatory on the face of it was fully explained and justified by the words that had inspired it.¹⁶

¹³ With the solitary exception of *In dir ist Freude*.

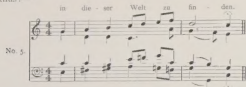
¹⁴ With three exceptions—No. 15, *Helf' mir Gottes Güte preisen*. No. 37, *Dies sind die heiligen zehn Gebot*, and No. 43, *Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sein*. Some people may take the view that the treatment of the pedal in No. 34, *Herr Jesu Christ, dich zu uns wend*, brings that prelude also into this category.

¹⁵ See Spitta I., 524. In face of this it is difficult to agree with Schweitzer (II. 30) that Philipp Emmanuel "had no perception of his father's poetic intentions" in the chorale-movements of the *Canatas and Passions*.

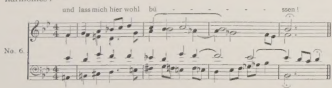
¹⁶ See Schweitzer II., 30, 31.

It is mainly to Schweitzer¹⁷ and André Pirro¹⁸ that we owe our present knowledge of the extraordinary partiality of Bach for poetic suggestion and pictorial illustration. That he frequently varied the harmonisation of a chorale in a Passion or a cantata according to the words had long been evident to students. Schweitzer and Pirro, however, have further shewn the existence in Bach's music of a number of "motives"—of joy, grief, and so on—and a number of pictorial clichés, that always recur in much the same form whenever the words indicate the same image. A knowledge of these is indispensable to the student of the chorale preludes.

His manner of emotional intensification by harmonic means is familiar to every one from his varied harmonisations of the chorale *Herzlich tut mich verlangen* in the Matthew Passion. A less familiar example may be cited in connection with the chorale *Ach Gott und Herr*. With nothing in his mind but the general tenor of the hymn, Bach harmonises the final line of the first verse thus:—¹⁹



But when he is setting the fourth verse of the hymn in the cantata *Ich elender Mensch*,²⁰ the idea of penance for sin draws from him these poignant harmonies:—²¹



Of the same order are the expressive harmonies at the end of *O Mensch, bewein' dein' Sünde gross*—apparently motivated by the thought of the

¹⁷ J. S. Bach, in *Musicien-Poète*, 1905, and J. S. Bach [a German expansion of the former book], 1908. The latter is now accessible in an English version.

¹⁸ *L'Esthétique de Jean-Sébastien Bach*, 1907.

¹⁹ A translation of the verse is given, along with this particular harmonisation of the chorale, in the collection of chorales that forms a companion to this edition of the preludes.

²⁰ "If indeed it must be that chastisement and pain must follow upon sin, then . . . let me bear my penance."

²¹ In the *Conley Carol Book* this setting of Bach's is incongruously linked to the cheery words of a Christmas carol!

Passion—and in many other of the chorales. For fuller light upon the poetic and pictorial symbolism of the preludes the student must be referred to Schweitzer; here space permits only of the pointing out of some of the most familiar examples, such as the dragging syncopations in *Da Jesus an dem Kreuze stand* (XV. 67), suggested by the weariness of Christ, the wailing chromatics of *O Lamm Gottes* (XV. 58) and *Jesus Christus unser Heiland* (XV. 81), suggested by the Saviour's sufferings,²² the joy of Simeon in *Mit Fried' und Freud' ich fahr dahin* (XV. 50),²³ and the downward-plunging sevenths, symbolical of the fall of man, in *Durch Adams Fall ist ganz verderbt* (XV. 107).

It has been said in the early part of this Introduction that a full understanding of the chorale preludes is impossible without a knowledge of the original chorale melodies and of Bach's forms. It must now be added that equally indispensable is a knowledge of the whole of the words of the hymns. It is not only that Bach "harmonised the poetry" rather than the melodies of the chorales, but that often the title, taken from the first line of the hymn, conveys either no notion of the hymn's general contents or is quite misleading with regard to these. A striking example is *Alle Menschen müssen sterben*. Why, the hearer may ask himself, should Bach be so obviously cheerful at the thought that "all mankind must die"? More than one writer has asked the same question, and been unable to find a satisfactory answer. Mr. Charles Macpherson speaks of the motive of "beatific peace" being "strangely enough" employed in this prelude, though "this is because the last line refers to 'the great glory that is prepared for those who love God'."²⁴ Spitta, on the other hand,²⁵ speaks of the "tender melancholy" that lurks in the chorale. But the expression is not one of melancholy but of beatific joy, and the reason is that the whole hymn is full of joy. Its text is that mankind dies in order to live eternally, as everything on earth must pass away to be born anew. "Willingly," says the Christian in the second verse, "will I give up this life when it pleases God, for in Jesus' wounds have I found my salvation, and my comfort in the pain of death is the death of Jesus." And in the third verse, "He has purchased my salvation by His death; so I go on my way rejoicing, out of the tumult of this world, to the beautiful heaven of God." And in the sixth, "O Jerusalem, thou beauteous, ah, how lovely is thy light! ah, how sweet sound the songs of praise in thy soft peace! O the joy and rapture." It would indeed be surprising if a musical meditation upon such words as these should breathe anything but beatific joy.

The first line of *Gelobet seist du, Jesu Christ* (Praise be to thee, O Jesu Christ) (XV. 15), again, does not suggest the whole contents of the hymn, which is a

²² The device of using chromatics to express grief was much older than Bach.

²³ The hymn is based on the Song of Simeon (Luke ii., 29-32).

²⁴ *Chorale Preludes, Ancient and Modern*, in *Proceedings of the Musical Association*, 1912-13, p. 163.

²⁵ *Id.*, 599.

tender meditation over the Holy Child in the manger. It is this tenderness that inspires the caressing harmonies, as every one who is acquainted with the varieties of Bach's harmonic idiom will agree. Nor does the title of *Christ lag in Todesbanden* (XV. 79) account for the jubilant quality of the music. The hymn, however, does not dwell upon Christ "lying bound in the chains of death," but upon His triumph over the grave, and the Christian's redemption from sin.

A slight puzzle is presented by the two arrangements of *An Wasserflüssen Babylon*. In this music there is obviously nothing of the sorrow, the home-sickness, of the 137th Psalm. It is just possible that Bach had in his mind an image of the tranquil river, and that he chose to concentrate upon this, to the neglect of the poem as a whole, in a way that was not uncommon with him. But it is at least as likely that he was thinking of the hymn *Ein Lämmlein geht und trägt die Schuld* ("A Lamb bears the guilt"), that was often sung to the melody of *An Wasserflüssen Babylon*. This is a hymn of tranquil happiness in and gratitude for the Saviour's sacrifice. This cross-fertilisation, as we might call it, of a particular melody by the words of another hymn is familiar to us from the case of the final setting of *Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sind*, at the head of which the almost dying composer asked Altnikol to write the title of another hymn, *Vor deinen Thron tret' ich allhier*.

The music of *Das alte Jahr vergangen ist* exhales the very soul of sorrow; but the hymn itself is one of hope for the new year. Bach, however, preferred

to dwell upon the melancholy of the dying year, for no better reason, perhaps,—though that is all-sufficient!—than that he happened to be in a melancholy mood at the moment. He chose also to interpret *Durch Adams Fall ist ganz verderbt* more seriously than is justified by the hymn itself, which is really a song of hope and trust. No doubt Bach, like many a modern song-writer, sometimes did not so much make the words of a poem the starting-point for music as pour out upon the words an emotion that was already bursting for an outlet in him.⁴⁶ He exercised the privilege of genius to deal as he chose with the emotional possibilities of the chorale and the hymn, no less than with the form of his music.

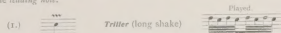
It is along the converging lines of the poetry and the music of these preludes that the reverent student of them will work. The closer his familiarity with them, the more he will be amazed both at the emotional heights and depths of this great nature and at the incomparable skill and resource of the musician. "With this key," said Wordsworth of the sonnet, "Shakespeare unlocked his heart." The chorale preludes are the key to the very heart of Bach. If everything else of his were lost, from them we could reconstruct him in all his pathos and almost all his grandeur.

ERNEST NEWMAN.

⁴⁶ Strauss has confessed that this is how some of his own songs came to be written. See the present writer's *Richard Strauss*, p. 94.

EXPLANATION OF THE VARIOUS ORNAMENT SIGNS TO BE FOUND IN BACH'S CHORALE PRELUDES.

THE notes forming these ornaments should always be diatonic (*i.e.*, according to the key of the music), the seventh note of the minor scale being understood as the *leading note*.



The *Triller* should generally begin with the accessory note, as given above.

The actual number of repercussions of the shake is left much to the discretion of the performer, and depends upon the length of the note shaken upon and the pace of the music.

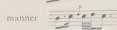
When closing-notes are required to the shake they are generally either printed out in full  or expressed by means of an affix to the sign  sign.

When no closing-notes are indicated, and the note to be shaken is followed by a dot  the shake should generally end at the dot, thus  or, more strictly speaking, where the dot itself will admit of being somewhat exaggerated, according to the traditional use of Bach's time, thus 

A long shake is sometimes expressed by the signs  or *tr.* (see under *Prall-triller*).

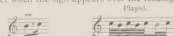


When the main note of the *Prall-triller* has been preceded by the same note  the ornament should begin with the accessory in this

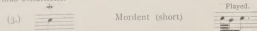


Owing to some considerable confusion of the signs *tr.*,  and  in the various important printed editions of Bach's works, and the apparent inconsistency of the composer himself in the matter of notating shakes, it is doubtful in a number of cases whether the sign  stands for a *Prall-triller* or a *Triller* (long shake). Sometimes the context will be found helpful in giving a solution of the difficulty. For instance, when the closing notes are

given  a shake is probably intended, and the same may generally be taken as correct when the sign appears over the leading note in a cadence:



In other cases the player must rely upon his judgment. The chapter on Bach in Dannreuther's "Musical Ornamentation" (Part I, pp. 161-210)* gives a very detailed explanation of the use of shakes and other ornaments under various conditions.



These signs should not be confused with that representing a *Triller* with closing notes .

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Ach Gott und Herr.

Andante con moto. ♩ = 69.

MANUAL.

(Oberwerk)
mp Sw. sf!

(Rückpositiv)
Ch. sf! Solo stop.

Ch.

(Sw.)

Ch.

(Sw.)

Ch.

tr

poco rit.

Ach Gott und Herr.

Lento tranquillo. ♩ = 48.

MANUAL. *mp* Gt 8 ft. (Sw. Diaps. coupled.)

PEDAL. *mp* 16 & 8 ft., Gt coupled.

add soft 4 ft.

cresc. poco a poco

(add to Sw.)

f poco rit.

The musical score is written for a four-part organ. The top system shows the Manual and Pedal parts. The Manual part is in treble clef and the Pedal part is in bass clef. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is 'Lento tranquillo' with a quarter note equal to 48 beats per minute. The Manual part starts with a dynamic of 'mp' and uses the 'Gt 8 ft.' stop, with the 'Sw. Diaps.' and 'coupled.' stops also indicated. The Pedal part also starts with 'mp' and uses the '16 & 8 ft.' and 'Gt coupled.' stops. The score consists of five systems of music. The second system continues the initial texture. The third system introduces a new texture with more complex figures in the Manual. The fourth system features a crescendo marked 'cresc. poco a poco' and includes the instruction '(add to Sw.)'. The fifth system concludes with a 'poco rit.' marking and a final flourish in the Manual part.

Ach Gott und Herr.

(CANON)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Poco lento. ♩ = 80

MANUAL.

mp G! sf!

mp Ch. sf!

PEDAL.

16 & sf!, G! coupled.

mp

The musical score is written for three parts: Manual, Pedal, and a lower manual part. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Poco lento.' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats per minute. The score consists of three systems of music. The first system shows the Manual and Pedal parts. The Manual part has a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The Pedal part has a single bass line. The second system continues the melody and bass line. The third system includes a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking and ends with a double bar line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Allein Gott in der Höh' sei Ehr'.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Lento maestoso. ♩ = 40.

MANUAL.

mf *G! sf*

The musical score is written for a single manual on a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Lento maestoso' with a quarter note equal to 40 beats. The score consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and a crescendo marking (*G! sf*). The music features a variety of textures, including block chords, moving lines in both hands, and passages with rapid sixteenth-note runs. The notation includes many beamed sixteenth notes, particularly in the right hand, and some triplets. The piece concludes with a final chord in the right hand and a sustained note in the left hand.

Allein Gott in der Höh' sei Ehr'

(Bicinium)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Allegretto con grazia. ♩ = 94. *mp ch. 6 & 4 fl.
sempre legato*

MANUAL. *p Gl srt (Sw. coupled.)*

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and slurs. The piece concludes with the instruction "poco rit." (poco ritardando).

Allein Gott in der Höh' sei Ehr'

(FUGUE.)

Edited by John E. West.

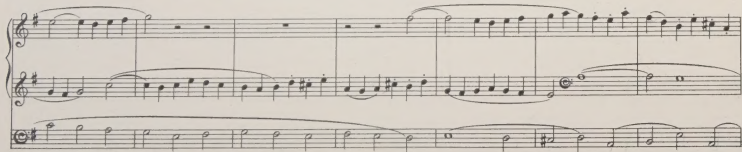
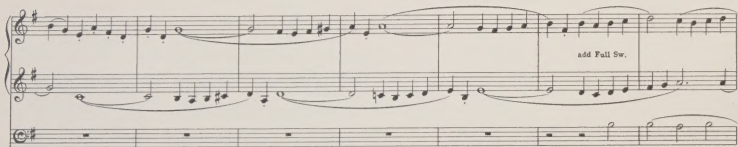
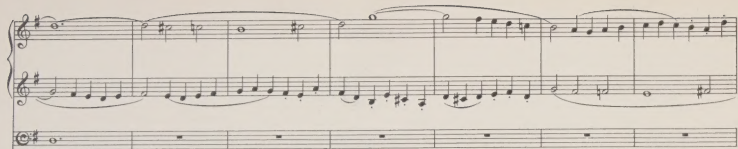
Con moto. $\text{♩} = 120.$

MANUAL.

f G¹ 8 & 4 f¹ (Sw. 8 & 4 f¹ coupled.)

PEDAL.

Ped. 16 & 8 f¹ G¹ coupled.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few quarter notes. The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few quarter notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few quarter notes.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few quarter notes. The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few quarter notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few quarter notes. The text "add to G!" is written above the middle staff, and "cresc." is written above the bottom staff.

The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few quarter notes. The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few quarter notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few quarter notes. The text "(fix Sw. Ped. open)" is written above the middle staff.

G^t Full without Reeds.

add Reed to Ped.

Allein Gott in der Höh' sei Ehr'

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Poco Allegretto. 1. - 72.

MANUAL.

mp *G! 8 3 soft 4 fl*

Choral.

The musical score is written for a four-part setting of the hymn 'Allein Gott in der Höh' sei Ehr'. It consists of four systems of music. The first system is labeled 'MANUAL.' and includes a tempo marking 'Poco Allegretto. 1. - 72.' and a dynamic marking 'mp'. The second system is labeled 'Choral.' and features a vocal line with a treble clef and a piano accompaniment. The third and fourth systems continue the choral and manual parts, with the fourth system including first and second endings marked '1.' and '2.'. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4.

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, consisting of five systems of staves. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The notation includes treble and bass clefs, key signatures, and various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and slurs. The piece concludes with a *poco a poco rit.* marking.

An Wasserflüssen Babylon.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Lento. $\text{♩} = 68.$

MANUAL. *Ch. 8ff*

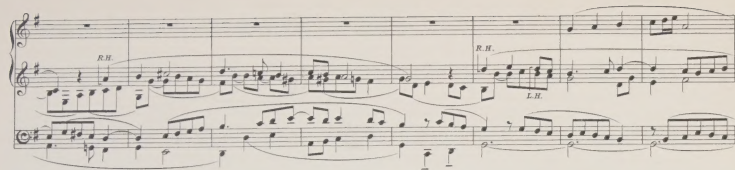
PEDAL. *p*

Solo (or Sw.) 8ff Reed stop.

mp

Ch. to Ped. only (no Ped. stop)

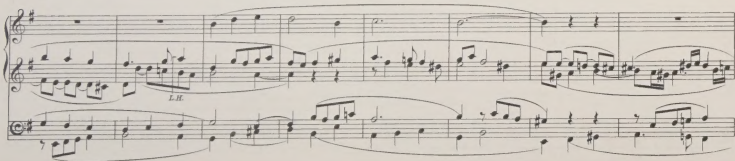
The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a tempo marking of 'Lento' and a quarter note equal to 68 beats. The Manual part is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 3/4 time signature. It starts with a 'Ch. 8ff' marking and a dynamic of 'p'. The Pedal part is in bass clef, also with a key signature of one sharp and a 3/4 time signature, starting with a dynamic of 'p'. The second system continues the Manual and Pedal parts, with the Manual part featuring a 'Solo (or Sw.) 8ff Reed stop' marking and a dynamic of 'mp'. The third system shows further development of the Manual and Pedal parts, with the Manual part ending with a 'Ch. to Ped. only (no Ped. stop)' marking. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.



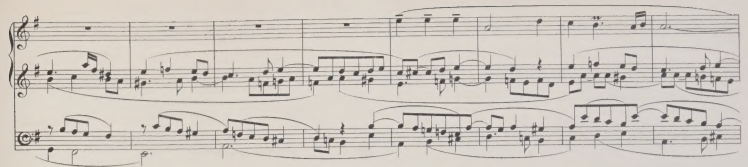
First system of musical notation. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staff is a single treble clef staff. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff. The music is written in a style that suggests a piano or organ accompaniment. The right hand (R.H.) is indicated by a label above the middle staff. The left hand (L.H.) is indicated by a label above the bottom staff. The music features a variety of note values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Second system of musical notation. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staff is a single treble clef staff. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff. The music continues from the first system. The right hand (R.H.) is indicated by a label above the middle staff. The left hand (L.H.) is indicated by a label above the bottom staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Third system of musical notation. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clefs) with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staff is a single treble clef staff. The bottom staff is a single bass clef staff. The music continues from the second system. The right hand (R.H.) is indicated by a label above the middle staff. The left hand (L.H.) is indicated by a label above the bottom staff. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Christ lag in Todes Banden.

(FANTASIA.)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Allegretto. ♩ = 120.

MANUAL.

mp Ch. 5 & 4 ff

Choral.

1.

2.



The musical score consists of four systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The notation is complex, featuring many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. There are several trills and grace notes throughout. Dynamic markings include *dim.* (diminuendo) and *sff only* (sforzando only). The tempo marking *poco meno mosso* appears above the staff in the fourth system. The piece concludes with a *rit.* (ritardando) marking.

poco meno mosso

dim. *sff only* *rit.*

Christ lag in Todes Banden.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

MANUAL.

Comodo. $\text{♩} = 69.$

mp *Ch. sf!*

mp *sf*

G! sf

G! sf

(Ch.)

(Ch.)

* The indications given by Bach are *piano* and *forte*. This fact, and the final crotchet E in the last bar, suggest that the prelude was intended for pedal piano with two manuals.

This page contains five systems of musical notation for a piano piece. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and ornaments. The first system features a treble staff with a 'Gt' marking and a bass staff with a 'Ch.' marking. The second system has a treble staff with a 'Gt' marking and a bass staff with a 'Ch.' marking. The third system has a treble staff with a 'Gt' marking and a bass staff with a 'Ch.' marking. The fourth system has a treble staff with a 'Gt' marking and a bass staff with a 'Ch.' marking. The fifth system has a treble staff with a 'Gt' marking and a bass staff with a 'Ch.' marking. The notation is written in a style typical of early 20th-century musical manuscripts.

This page contains the musical notation for the piano accompaniment of 'The Rose Tree'. It is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The notation is arranged in five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The music features a variety of chords and melodic lines, with some parts marked 'Ch.' (Chorus) and 'G!' (G major). The notation is in a standard musical format, with notes, rests, and bar lines clearly visible.

Ch.

mf G¹(uncoupled)

ff 16 & 8! (Sw. coupled, open)

(Close Sw.)

poco a poco rit.

(ss)

Christum wir sollen loben schon

or

Was fürcht'st du, Feind Herodes, sehr.

(FUGHETTA.)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Lento solenne. ♩ = 68.

MANUAL* *mf* *Gt & rt*

PEDAL*

poco rit.

mf *16 & 8rl, Gt coupled.*

* Originally on two staves. It is not clear where the pedal should enter; it may possibly be intended from the beginning.

Das Jesulein soll doch mein Trost.

(FUGHETTA.)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Con moto moderato. ♩ = 88.

MANUAL.

mp G! (Sw. sfl. coupled.)

PEDAL.

mp 16 ♯ sfl. (G! coupled.)

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a melodic line with various intervals and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a melodic line that enters in the second measure.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line from the first system. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff continues the melodic line from the first system. The system concludes with the instruction *cresc. poco a poco al fine.*

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff continues the melodic line. The system concludes with the instruction *poco rit.*

Der Tag der ist so freudenreich.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 84. (♩)

MANUAL. *f* G! (Sw. coupled.) (♩)

PEDAL. 16 & 8 f! G! coupled. *f* (♩)

The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a treble and bass staff for the manual and a single staff for the pedal. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a quarter note equal to 84 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The manual part starts with a forte dynamic and a 'Sw. coupled.' instruction. The pedal part enters later with a similar dynamic and '16 & 8 f! G! coupled.' instruction. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system shows the final measures of the piece, ending with a sustained chord in the manual and a final note in the pedal.

First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures of music, including a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a fermata. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking "(Sw. Full)" is present in the first measure of the top staff.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures of music, including a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a fermata. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking "cresc." is present in the fourth measure of the middle staff.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It contains several measures of music, including a triplet of eighth notes and a measure with a fermata. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth notes. A dynamic marking "rit." is present in the fourth measure of the middle staff.

Durch Adams Fall ist ganz verderbt.

(FUGUE.)

Edited by John E. West.

Andante maestoso. ♩ = 60.

MANUAL.

legato
f *G!* 4, 8 8 16 *f!* (Sw. coupled)

PEDAL.

legato
f 16 8 8 *f!*

mf

f

f

tr

add Full Sw.

tr

add to Gt *cresc.*

add to Ped.

ff

rall.

* The added small notes arise in accordance with an authentic version of the text given in the Bach Society's Edition, where the Alto and Pedal parts are continued at this point without a rest.

Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott.

Edited by John E. West.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 66.

MANUAL.

mf

Sw. with Reeds

PEDAL.

Ch. 2, 4 8 16 *

The musical score is arranged for three parts: Manual, Pedal, and a third part (likely Organ or Piano). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a quarter note equal to 66 beats per minute. The score is divided into three systems. The first system shows the Manual part with a melody in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand, marked 'mf' and 'Sw. with Reeds'. The Pedal part has a simple bass line. The second and third systems continue the melody and bass line, with the Pedal part providing harmonic support. The score ends with a final cadence in the Manual part.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, some beamed together. The middle staff (bass clef) has a simpler line with quarter and eighth notes. The bottom staff (bass clef) is mostly empty, with a single half note at the end.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the complex melodic line. The middle staff has a line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is mostly empty, with a single half note at the end.

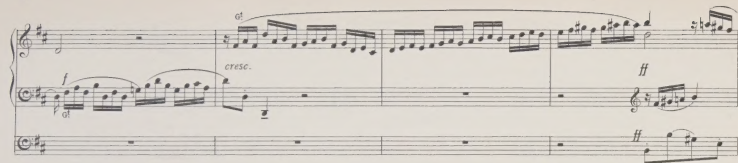
Third system of musical notation. The top staff features a melodic line with trills (tr) and a forte (f) dynamic marking. The middle staff has a line with eighth and sixteenth notes, also with trills and a forte (f) dynamic marking. The bottom staff has a line with eighth and sixteenth notes, with a forte (f) dynamic marking. At the bottom left, there is a small text "f 16 9 8 fl". At the bottom center, there is a small text "14324".

14324

First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It begins with a forte dynamic marking *f* and a first ending bracket labeled "1st". The middle staff is also in treble clef with the same key signature, featuring a melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature, providing a harmonic accompaniment. The system concludes with a fermata on the final note of the bottom staff.

Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps. It begins with a melodic phrase followed by a rest, then continues with a half note. A dynamic marking *mf* (mezzo-forte) appears on the middle staff. The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a complex melodic line with many slurs and ornaments. A second ending bracket labeled "2nd" is present. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, mostly containing rests. A dynamic marking *sw.* (sforzando) is located near the beginning of the middle staff.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a melodic line with slurs and ornaments. The middle staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps, featuring a complex melodic line with many slurs and ornaments. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, mostly containing rests. The system concludes with a fermata on the final note of the bottom staff.



First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) begins with a whole rest, followed by a melodic line starting on G4, marked with a first fingering (1). The middle staff (bass clef) starts with a forte (*f*) dynamic and a sixteenth-note pattern, then transitions to a half note G3, marked with a crescendo (*cresc.*). The bottom staff (bass clef) is empty. The system concludes with a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic in both the top and bottom staves.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) features a continuous sixteenth-note melody. The middle staff (treble clef) contains a series of chords and single notes, including a whole note G4. The bottom staff (bass clef) plays a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The system ends with a whole note G4 in the middle staff and a whole note G3 in the bottom staff.



Third system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) continues the sixteenth-note melody, marked with a *poco riten.* (slightly ritardando) instruction. The middle staff (bass clef) plays a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) is empty. The system concludes with a final cadence in the top and middle staves.

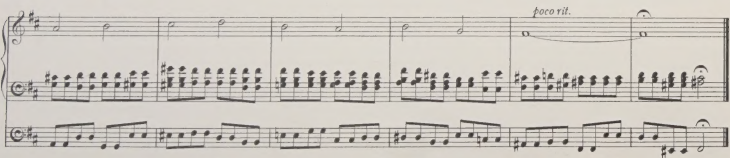
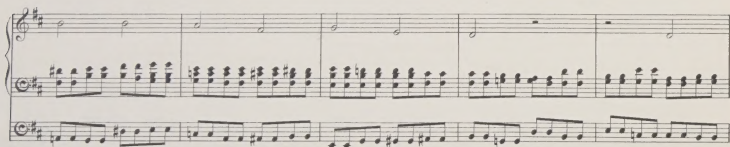
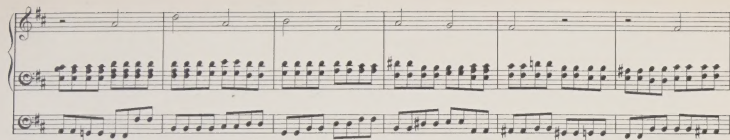
Erbarm' dich mein, o Herre Gott.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Poco Adagio. ♩ = 50.

MANUAL. *p Sw. sf!* *simile* *sempre legato* Solo Stop *sf!*

PEDAL. *p 16 ft. Sw. coupled.* *simile*



Gelobet seist du, Jesu Christ.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

MANUAL. *Lento maestoso.* $\text{♩} = 60.$ *mf* *gl.*

The musical score is arranged in four systems. The first system begins with the Manual part on a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a Piano accompaniment. The Manual part is marked *Lento maestoso.* with a tempo of $\text{♩} = 60.$, *mf*, and *gl.* (glissando). The Piano part features a continuous, flowing arpeggiated figure in both hands. The second system continues the arpeggiated figure in the Piano part, with the Manual part playing chords and moving lines. The third system shows the arpeggiated figure in the Piano part becoming more complex, with the Manual part playing sustained chords. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final chord in the Manual part and a sustained arpeggiated figure in the Piano part, marked *rit.* (ritardando).

Gelobet seist du, Jesu Christ.

(FUGHETTA.)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 60.

MANUAL. *mf* *at*

rit.

Ped. ad lib.

14324

Gelobet seist du, Jesu Christ.

Edited by John E. West.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 92.

MANUAL. *f* G¹ (Sw. coupled)

PEDAL. Ped. 16 g 8 fl *f*

The musical score is written for a three-part system. The top system includes a Manual part (treble and bass staves) and a Pedal part (bass staff). The Manual part is marked 'f' and 'G¹ (Sw. coupled)'. The Pedal part is marked 'Ped. 16 g 8 fl' and 'f'. The second system continues the Manual and Pedal parts. The third system also continues the Manual and Pedal parts. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato. ♩ = 92.' and the time signature is 4/4.

First system of musical notation. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A dynamic marking "add Full Sw." is present in the middle staff.

add Full Sw.

Second system of musical notation. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A dynamic marking "cresc." is present in the middle staff, and a performance instruction "add to G!" is present in the top staff.

cresc.

add to G!

Third system of musical notation. The system consists of three staves. The top staff is a treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The bottom staff is a bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The music features various rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A dynamic marking "ff (Full)" is present in the middle staff, and a performance instruction "rall." is present in the top staff.

ff (Full)

rall.

Gottes Sohn ist kommen.

(FUGHETTA.)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Allegro moderato. $\text{♩} = 88.$

MANUAL. *mp ch. 6 & 4 fl.*

The musical score is written for a manual and consists of four systems. The first system is marked 'Allegro moderato. ♩ = 88.' and 'mp ch. 6 & 4 fl.'. The second system continues the piece. The third system continues the piece. The fourth system ends with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking. The score is written in 3/4 time and features a fugue-like texture with multiple voices.

Gottes Sohn ist kommen.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Andante con moto. 3/4 = 54.

MANUAL.

PEDAL.

mf *gl. aff.*

mf *16 & 8 fl, gl. coupled.*

poco rit.

(*9^{va} bassa* - - -)

Herr Christ, der ein'ge Gottes Sohn.

(FUGHETTA.)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

MANUAL.

Allegro moderato. $\text{♩} = 84.$

mp *gl. sf!*

poco rit.

Herr Gott, dich loben wir.

(Te Deum laudamus.)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

MANUAL.

PEDAL.

We praise Thee—
Herr Gott—

(♩ = circa 48)

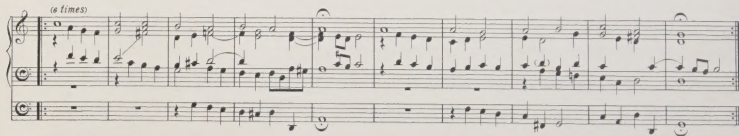
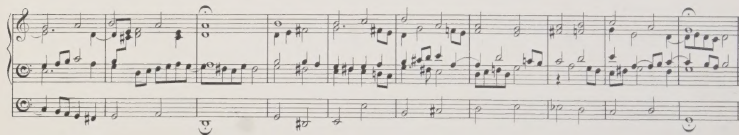
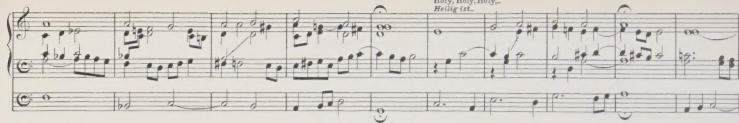
All the earth—
Dich, Gott Vater—

To Thee all angels—
All' Angel—

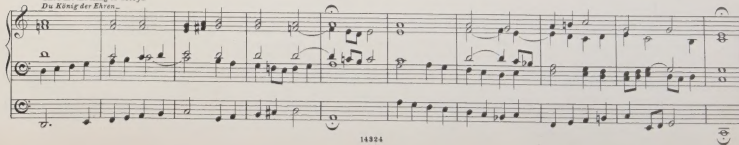
To Thee Cherubin—
Auch Cherubin—

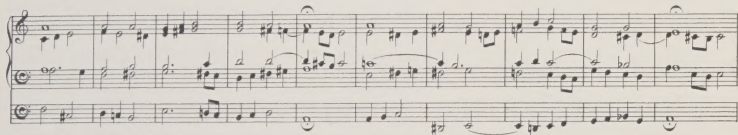
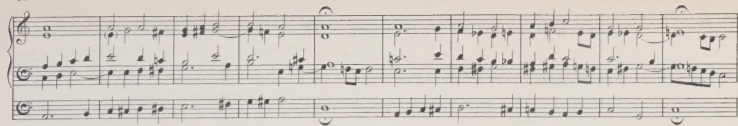
The musical score is arranged for a three-part system. The top system is for the Manual, featuring a treble and bass staff with a 2/2 time signature. The bottom system is for the Pedal, featuring a single bass staff. The score is divided into three sections. The first section, 'We praise Thee— Herr Gott—', includes a tempo marking '(♩ = circa 48)'. The second section, 'All the earth— Dich, Gott Vater—', and the third section, 'To Thee all angels— All' Angel—', both feature a key signature change to one sharp (F#). The final section, 'To Thee Cherubin— Auch Cherubin—', returns to the original key signature. The music is characterized by flowing sixteenth-note passages in the Manual and steady eighth-note accompaniment in the Pedal.

Holy, Holy, Holy—
Heilig ist.

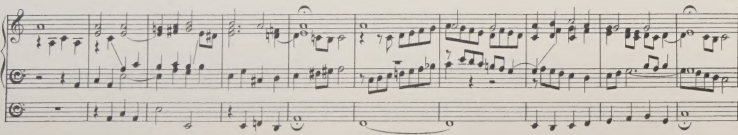
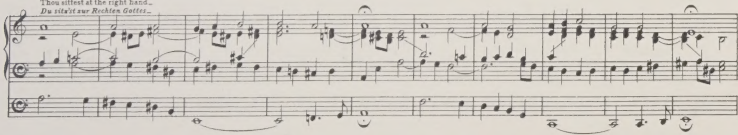


Thou art the King of Glory—
Du König der Ehren.





Thou sittest at the right hand...
Du sitzt zur Rechten Gottes...



We therefore pray Thee -
Nun hilf uns, Herr.

Make them to be numbered -
Lass uns im Himmel.

O Lord save Thy people -
Hilf deinem Volk.

Govern them -
Wart' und pfleg'.

The first system of musical notation for piano accompaniment, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff begins with a half rest, followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and ends with a half note. The bass staff contains a continuous eighth-note accompaniment pattern.

Day by day—
Täglich, Herr Gott—

The second system of musical notation for piano accompaniment, continuing the treble and bass staves. The treble staff features a melody of quarter and eighth notes, while the bass staff maintains the eighth-note accompaniment.

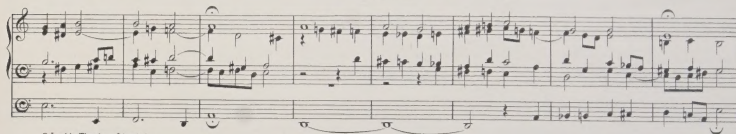
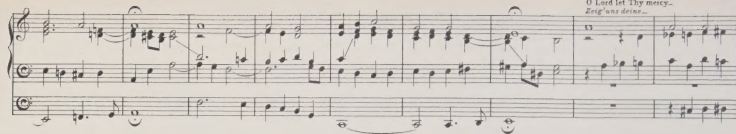
Vouchsafe O Lord—
Schüt' uns heut, o treuer—

The third system of musical notation for piano accompaniment. The treble staff shows a more active melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, and the bass staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

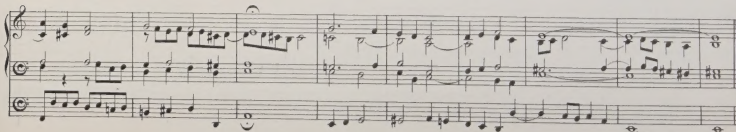
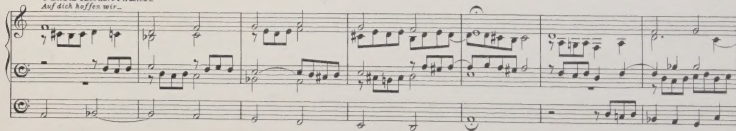
O Lord have mercy—
Sei uns gnädig—

The fourth system of musical notation for piano accompaniment. The treble staff features a melody of quarter and eighth notes, and the bass staff continues with the eighth-note accompaniment.

O Lord let Thy mercy—
Zeig' uns deine—



O Lord in Thee have I trusted—
Auf dich hoffen wir—



Herr Jesu Christ, dich zu uns wend'

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Larghetto tranquillo. ♩ = 76.

Solo stop 8 ft

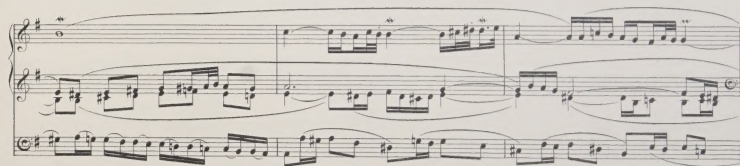
MANUAL.

PEDAL.

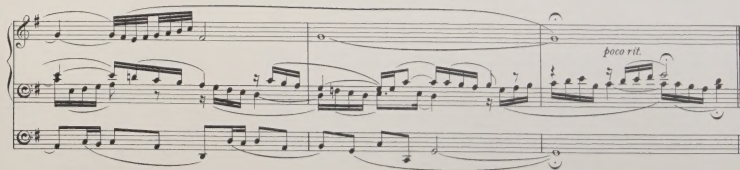
The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system includes a Manual staff (treble and bass clefs) and a Pedal staff (bass clef). The Manual staff begins with a piano (*p*) dynamic and a solo stop of 8 feet. The Pedal staff begins with a pianissimo (*pp*) dynamic and a solo stop of 8 feet. The second system continues the Manual and Pedal parts, with the Manual staff featuring a trill (*tr*) and a crescendo (*cr*). The third system continues the Manual and Pedal parts, with the Manual staff featuring a trill (*tr*) and a crescendo (*cr*). The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth-note chords, followed by a half note with an accent (*acc.*) and a slur. The middle staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, some with slurs. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, some with slurs. The system concludes with a whole rest on the top staff.



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth-note chords, followed by a half note with an accent (*acc.*) and a slur. The middle staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, some with slurs. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, some with slurs. The system concludes with a whole rest on the top staff.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). It begins with a series of eighth-note chords, followed by a half note with an accent (*acc.*) and a slur. The middle staff is in treble clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, some with slurs. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a series of eighth-note chords, some with slurs. The system concludes with a whole rest on the top staff. The tempo marking *poco rit.* is written above the final measure of the top staff.

Herr Jesu Christ, dich zu uns wend.'

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Lento maestoso. ♩ = 64.

MANUAL.

PEDAL.

The musical score is arranged for three parts: Manual, Pedal, and a lower manual part. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Lento maestoso' with a quarter note equal to 64 beats per minute. The score consists of three systems of music. The first system includes a Manual part (treble and bass staves) and a Pedal part (bass staff). The second system includes a Manual part (treble and bass staves) and a Pedal part (bass staff). The third system includes a Manual part (treble and bass staves) and a Pedal part (bass staff). The music features various musical notations including notes, rests, accidentals, and dynamic markings such as *mp* (mezzo-piano).

Herzlich thut mich verlangen.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Adagio. $\text{♩} = 60.$
Solo or Ch. $s\ fl$

MANUAL.

p

Sw.

PEDAL.

P
 $10\ s\ s\ fl$

The musical score is arranged for three parts: Manual, Pedal, and a third part (likely Organ or Piano). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo is marked *Adagio.* with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked *p* (piano) for the Manual and *P* (piano) for the Pedal, with a *10 s s fl* marking below the Pedal staff. The score consists of three systems of music. The first system shows the initial entry of the Manual and Pedal. The second system continues the development of the themes. The third system concludes with a *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking, leading to a final cadence.

Ich hab' mein' Sach' Gott heimgestellt.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Allegro moderato. $\text{♩} = 84$.

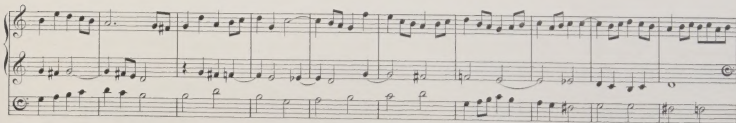
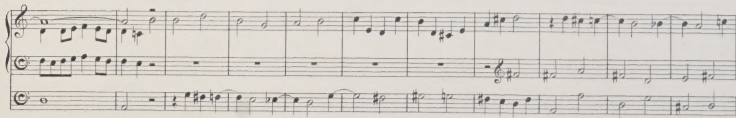
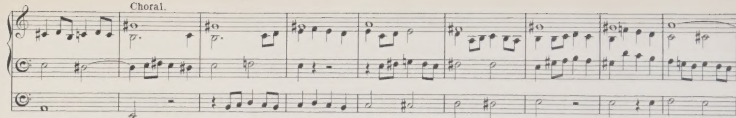
MANUAL. *f* G1 (Sw. coupled)

PEDAL. *f*

Choral.

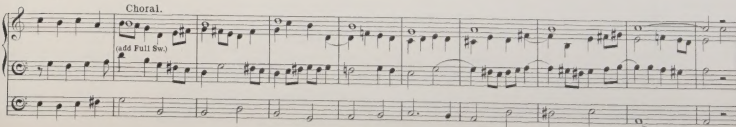
The musical score is arranged in four systems. The first system is for the organ, with a Manual part (treble and bass staves) and a Pedal part (bass staff). The Manual part begins with a forte dynamic and a tempo marking of 'Allegro moderato. ♩ = 84.' The Pedal part also begins with a forte dynamic. The second system is for the Choral part, consisting of three staves (treble, alto, and bass). The third and fourth systems continue the organ accompaniment, with the Manual part featuring various rhythmic patterns and the Pedal part providing a steady bass line. The score is written in G major (one sharp) and 2/2 time.

Choral.



Choral.

(add Full Sw.)



First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, while the bass staff is mostly silent, with a few notes appearing at the end of the system.

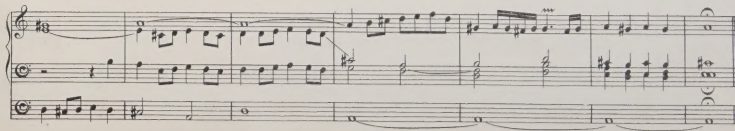
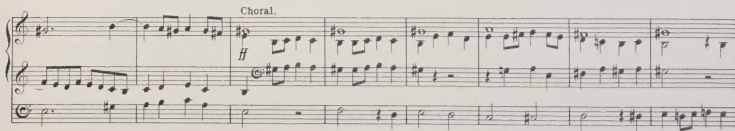
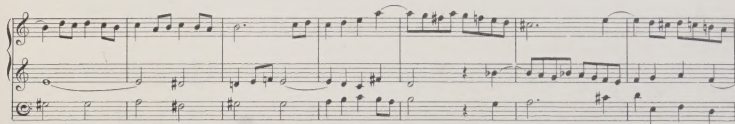
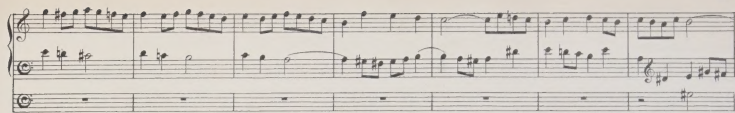
Second system of musical notation, continuing the melodic line in the treble staff and adding more activity in the bass staff with eighth and quarter notes.

Choral.
add to G!

Third system of musical notation, marked "Choral." and "add to G!". It features a treble staff with a complex melodic line and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.

cresc. poco a poco

Fourth system of musical notation, marked "*cresc. poco a poco*". It features a treble staff with a melodic line and a bass staff with a steady accompaniment of eighth notes.



Ich hab' mein' Sach' Gott heimgestellt.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

A

MANUAL.

B

In dich hab' ich gehoffet, Herr.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

(FUGETTA.)

Allegretto comodo. ♩ = 54.

MANUAL.

mp Ch. or G!

The musical score is written for a four-part fugetta on a manual. It consists of four systems of music, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature is 12/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegretto comodo' with a quarter note equal to 54 beats. The first system includes the instruction 'mp Ch. or G!'. The music features a complex interweaving of four voices, with various melodic lines and harmonic textures. The notation includes many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, as well as rests and dynamic markings.

This page of musical notation consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is two sharps (F# and C#). The notation includes various musical elements such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The first system has a 'RH' marking above the treble staff. The second system has an 'L.H.' marking below the bass staff. The fourth system has a 'poco rit.' marking above the treble staff. The notation is complex, with many beamed notes and slurs, suggesting a fast and technically demanding piece.

In dulci jubilo.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Maestoso. d = 72.

MANUAL. *f* G! Sw. coupled

PEDAL.* *f*

* Originally on two staves, with the direction (con Ped.) The Pedal entries are not indicated, and the Editor is responsible for them.

The image displays three systems of musical notation, likely for a piano piece. Each system consists of three staves: a treble staff, a bass staff, and a lower staff (possibly for a second bass or a different instrument). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4.

System 1: The treble staff begins with a melodic line featuring a trill (tr) and a slur. The bass staff has a melodic line with a slur. The lower staff contains a single note. The word *legato* is written above the bass staff.

System 2: The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur. The bass staff has a melodic line with a slur. The lower staff contains a single note.

System 3: The treble staff has a melodic line with a slur. The bass staff has a melodic line with a slur. The lower staff contains a single note. The word *cresc.* is written above the bass staff, and the words *poco a poco* are written above the lower staff.

cresc. molto

ff

poco a poco rall.

rit. molto

Jesu, meine Freude.

(FANTASIA.)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Allegretto. $\text{♩} = 66$.

MANUAL. *mp* Ch. 8 8 soft 4 f!

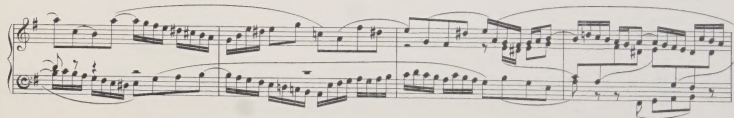
The first system of musical notation is for the Manual part. It consists of two staves, treble and bass clef, in G major (one sharp). The tempo is marked 'Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 66 beats per minute. The dynamics are marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and 'Ch. 8 8 soft 4 f!' (Chorus 8 parts, 8 soft, 4 forte). The music begins with a treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment.

Choral.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment. The word 'Choral.' is written above the treble staff. The music continues with a treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment.

The third system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment. The music continues with a treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment.

The fourth system of musical notation continues the piece. It features a treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment. The music continues with a treble staff melody and a bass staff accompaniment.



Choral.

Choral.

Choral.

Meno mosso. $\text{♩} = 92.$ *dolce*
p Sw. str!

The image displays a page of musical notation, likely for a piano piece, consisting of four systems of staves. Each system contains a treble staff and a bass staff, both in the key of one sharp (F#). The notation is dense, featuring numerous chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. The first three systems show complex harmonic structures with many beamed notes and slurs. The fourth system includes the tempo markings *poco rit.* and *meno mosso*, indicating a change in the piece's pace. The notation is in a classical style, with many beamed notes and slurs.

Jesus, meine Zuversicht.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Larghetto. ♩ = 80.

Solo (or Gt.)

MANUAL.

p

Sw. sf!

Ch. sf!

Solo (or Gt.)

The musical score is written for a piano and guitar. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a tempo marking of 'Larghetto' and a metronome indication of '♩ = 80'. The piano part is marked 'MANUAL' and 'p' (piano). The guitar part is marked 'Solo (or Gt.)'. The second system features a 'Ch. sf!' (Chorus, sforzando) marking. The third system continues the piano accompaniment. The fourth system features a 'Solo (or Gt.)' marking for the guitar. The score includes various musical notations such as treble and bass clefs, time signatures, and dynamic markings.

Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Lento non troppo. ♩ = 88.

MANUAL.

Ch. 1st time.
p Sw. 2nd time.

PEDAL.

p 16 8 4 2

The first system of the musical score consists of three staves. The top staff is for the Manual, the middle for the Pedal, and the bottom for the Solo (or Gt.). The Manual part begins with a first ending bracketed and marked '1', followed by a second ending marked '2'. The Pedal part provides a steady accompaniment. The Solo part enters with a trill (tr) and continues with a melodic line. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

The second system of the musical score continues the piece. It features a Chorus (Ch.) part that enters with a melodic line. The Solo part continues with a melodic line, and the Pedal part provides a steady accompaniment. The system concludes with a ritardando (rit.) marking. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is common time (C).

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier.

Andante larghetto. ♩ = 66.

Gt. & fl. 1st time.

Ch. & fl. 2nd time.

MANUAL.

PEDAL.

mp

p

tr

ril.

P 16 & 8 ft

The musical score is arranged for three parts: Manual (Right Hand), Manual (Left Hand), and Pedal. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Andante larghetto' with a quarter note equal to 66 beats per minute. The score is divided into two systems. The first system begins with a 'MANUAL.' label on the left. The Manual (Right Hand) part starts with a melodic line in treble clef, marked 'mp'. The Manual (Left Hand) part starts with a bass line in bass clef, marked 'p'. The Pedal part starts with a bass line in bass clef, marked 'P 16 & 8 ft'. The second system continues the musical development, featuring a trill ('tr') in the Manual (Right Hand) part and a 'ril.' (ritardando) marking towards the end. The score concludes with a final cadence in all three parts.

Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

A.

MANUAL.

PEDAL.

rit. poco a poco

B

Lob sei dem allmächtigen Gott.

73

Edited by Harold Brooke.

(FUGHETTA.)

Allegro non troppo. $\text{♩} = 68$.

MANUAL.

mp G!

The musical score is written for a single manual on a grand staff with two staves (treble and bass clef). The key signature has one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro non troppo' with a quarter note equal to 68 beats per minute. The score is divided into four systems. The first system begins with a 'MANUAL.' instruction and a dynamic marking of 'mp G!'. The music features a variety of rhythmic patterns, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. The second and third systems continue the melodic and harmonic development. The fourth system concludes with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking and a final cadence. The score is printed on aged paper with some visible wear and discoloration.

Lobt Gott, ihr Christen, allzugleich.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Con moto maestoso. ♩ = 90.

MANUAL.

PEDAL.*

The musical score is written for a three-staff instrument, likely a harmonium or similar keyboard. The top staff is labeled 'MANUAL.' and the bottom staff is labeled 'PEDAL.*'. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Con moto maestoso.' with a quarter note equal to 90 beats per minute. The score begins with a forte (f) dynamic. The Manual part features a complex melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, while the Pedal part provides a simpler, rhythmic accompaniment. The score is divided into three systems. The first system covers measures 1-4, the second system covers measures 5-8, and the third system covers measures 9-12. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the third system. A 'rit.' (ritardando) marking is present in the third system, indicating a slowing of the tempo towards the end.

* Originally on two staves, and possibly composed for Manuals only.

Magnificat.

(FUGATO.)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Allegro. $\text{♩} = 72.$

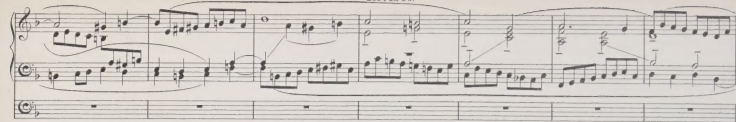
MANUAL.

f G! (Sw. 8' coupled)

PEDAL.

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with three staves. The top staff is for the Manual, the middle for the Pedal, and the bottom for a third part (likely a second Pedal or a lower Manual register). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or F minor), and the time signature is 3/4. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The first system includes a dynamic marking of *f* (forte) and a note about the Sw. 8' being coupled. The music features a fugato style with overlapping melodic lines and rhythmic patterns. The second and third systems continue the development of the musical themes, with various melodic and harmonic textures.

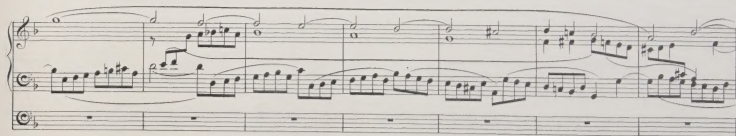
This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 76 to 83. It is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The score is organized into four systems, each with three staves: a treble staff, a bass staff, and a grand staff (treble and bass). The first system (measures 76-77) features a treble staff with a half note G4 and a half note F#4, and a bass staff with a half note G3 and a half note F#3. The second system (measures 78-79) continues the melodic lines. The third system (measures 80-81) includes a treble staff with a half note G4 and a half note F#4, and a bass staff with a half note G3 and a half note F#3. The fourth system (measures 82-83) concludes the piece. A handwritten annotation 'add to G!' is present above the treble staff in measure 81. The score is written in a clear, professional style with standard musical notation.



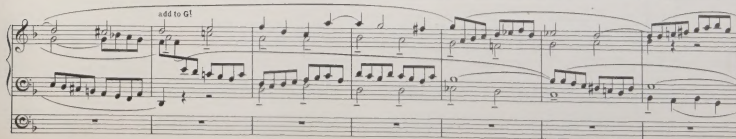
First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff with a grand staff below. The treble staff contains a melodic line with various intervals and a final eighth-note run. The bass staff provides harmonic support with chords and moving lines. The grand staff below is empty.



Second system of musical notation, continuing the melodic and harmonic development. The treble staff shows a series of eighth-note patterns. The bass staff includes a section marked *cresc. poco a poco* (crescendo poco a poco), indicating a gradual increase in volume.



Third system of musical notation, featuring a more complex melodic line in the treble staff with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bass staff continues with a steady eighth-note accompaniment.



Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the page. The treble staff features a melodic line with a final flourish. The bass staff provides a strong harmonic foundation. The grand staff below is empty.

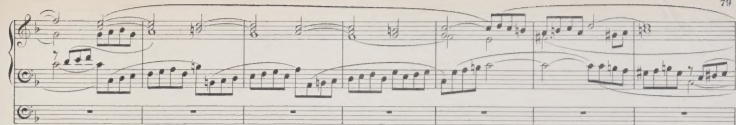
The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a bass line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is a single line with a common time signature, which is mostly empty.

The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line from the first system. The middle staff continues the bass line. The bottom staff remains empty.

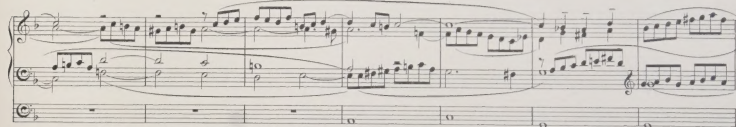
The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff continues the bass line. The bottom staff remains empty.

The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff continues the bass line. The bottom staff remains empty.

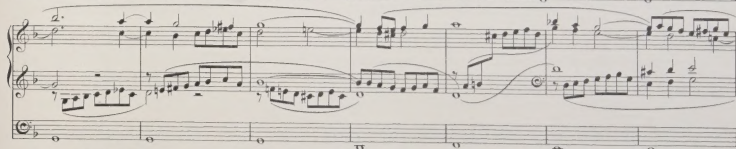
f 16 & 8! with 16! Reed



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melody with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef and provides a harmonic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is a single-line staff, likely for a cello or double bass, which is mostly empty with a few notes at the end of the system.



The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody from the first system. The middle staff continues the harmonic accompaniment. The bottom staff now contains more notes, including some beamed eighth notes.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff features a melodic line with some slurs and accents. The middle staff continues the accompaniment. The bottom staff has a few notes and rests.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melody. The middle staff continues the accompaniment. The bottom staff has a few notes and rests. The word *poco rit.* is written above the middle staff in the fourth measure of this system.

Nun freut euch, lieben Christen g'mein

or

Es ist gewisslich an der Zeit.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Allegro. ♩ = 92.

Chorus 4 ft! *sempre legato*

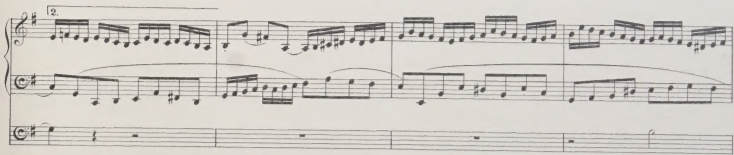
MANUAL.

P

Solo 8 ft! 4 ft!

PEDAL.

mp 8 ft! only (Solo Reed stop coupled to Ped.)



This musical score is for a piano piece, spanning measures 1 to 16. It is written in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. The score is organized into four systems, each with three staves: a treble staff, a bass staff, and a grand staff (treble and bass). The first system (measures 1-4) features a complex, flowing melody in the treble staff with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and quarter notes. The grand staff has whole notes. The second system (measures 5-8) continues the intricate melodic patterns in the treble, with the bass staff showing more rhythmic variation. The third system (measures 9-12) maintains the high energy of the first system. The fourth system (measures 13-16) concludes the piece with a final flourish in the treble staff and a sustained bass line. The notation includes various accidentals (sharps, naturals, flats) and dynamic markings such as *rit.* (ritardando) above the treble staff in measure 14.

Nun komm, der Heiden Heiland.

(FUGETTA.)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

MANUAL.

Andante. $\text{♩} = 70.$

mp sf sf

poco rit.

ORGAN TRANSCRIPTIONS

BY

A. HERBERT BREWER.

No.	Title	S.	D.
No. 1.	PRELUDE AND ANGEL'S FAREWELL (“Gerontius”) EDWARD ELGAR	2	0
„ 2.	FUNERAL MARCH (From the Music to “Grania and Diarmid”) EDWARD ELGAR	2	0
„ 3.	CHANSON DE NUIT EDWARD ELGAR	2	0
„ 4.	CHANSON DE MATIN EDWARD ELGAR	2	0
„ 5.	PASSACAGLIA (From “A Song of Judgment”) C. H. LLOYD	2	0
„ 6.	CANTO POPOLARE (From “In the South”) EDWARD ELGAR	2	0
„ 7.	CANTIQUE D'AMOUR THEO. WENDT	1	6
„ 8.	{ AVE MARIA } { IL LAMENTO } ADOLPH HENSELT	2	0

No.	Title	S.	D.
No. 9.	PROCESSION TO THE MINSTER (From “Lohengrin”) WAGNER	1	0
„ 10.	IN TE, DOMINE, SPERAVI J. W. G. HATHAWAY	2	0
„ 11.	SOUVENIR DE PRINTEMPS JOSEPH HOLBROOKE	1	6
„ 12.	TANNHAUSER'S PILGRIMAGE ... WAGNER	1	6
„ 13.	AUF WIEDERSEHEN ... A. HERBERT BREWER	1	6
„ 14.	WALTER'S PREISLIED (“Die Meistersinger”) WAGNER	1	0
„ 15.	AN ETON MEMORIAL MARCH C. H. LLOYD	2	0
„ 16.	PRELUDE TO ACT III. (“Die Meistersinger”) WAGNER	1	0
„ 17.	THE CORONATION MARCH (1911) EDWARD ELGAR	2	6

(To be continued.)

LONDON: NOVELLO AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
NEW YORK: THE H. W. GRAY CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S.A.

THE ORGAN WORKS

OF

JOHN SEBASTIAN BACH.

THE CHORALE PRELUDES

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY ERNEST NEWMAN.

BOOK XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS CHORALE PRELUDES

(PART II.)

AND VARIATIONS.

PRICE THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

LONDON: NOVELLO AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NEW YORK: THE H. W. GRAY CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE U.S.A.

MADE IN ENGLAND

INTRODUCTION.

THE chorale prelude (or its congener the chorale variation) runs through the whole of Bach's artistic life. At the age of eighteen or so he wrote, either at Lüneberg (1700-1703) or at Arnstadt (1704-1706) the chorale partitas¹ on the melodies of *Christ, der du bist der helle Tag, O Gott, du frommer Gott*, and *Sei gegrüßet, Jesu gütig*;² while his last act as a creative musician was to dictate to his son-in-law Altnikol—the old man being then almost totally blind—a chorale prelude on the melody *Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sein*.

Some of the preludes were grouped by Bach himself and published during his lifetime. In 1739 he issued the Third Part of the *Clavierübung*,³ containing twenty chorale arrangements; about 1747-1749 six chorales were published by Schübler, of Zella⁴; while about the same time, in all probability, Balthasar Schmid, of Nuremberg, published the canonic variations on *Vom Himmel hoch da komm ich her*.

Two other collections were grouped by Bach himself, but not published in his lifetime. These were the *Orgelbüchlein*,⁵ written, apparently, during the Weimar period (1708-1717) and copied out at Cöthen (1717-1723), and what are usually known as the "Eighteen Great Chorales."⁶ These last were revisions,

¹ "Partitas" in this connection means a set of variations.

² Forkel says vaguely that Bach "began to compose" chorale preludes "under the title of *Partitas diversæ*," "already when in Arnstadt." Spitta (*Bach*, I., 111) holds that these partitas were written at Lüneburg. They show the influence of Böhm, who was organist at St. John's Church, Lüneburg, from 1698 to his death in 1733. This, of course, does not negate the supposition that they may have been composed after Bach had left Lüneburg. He seems to have revised the variations on *Sei gegrüßet, Jesu gütig* in later life.

³ The title runs thus: *Third Part of the Clavierübung, containing various preludes upon the extant hymns and others, for the organ; composed for the use of the devotion of amateurs, and more especially of connoisseurs in this style*, by Johann Sebastian Bach, Court Composer, &c., &c.

⁴ Six Chorales of various kinds to be played on an organ with two manuals and pedals, written by Johann Sebastian Bach, Court Composer, &c., &c. Published by Joh. Georg Schübler at Zella in the Thuringian Wald. To be had in Leipzig of Herr Capellmeister Bach, of his sons in Berlin and Halle, and of the bookseller in Zella. The volume bears no date, but a clue to the year is given by the reference to the "son in Halle," i.e., Wilhelm Friedemann Bach, who became organist of the Halle Liebfrauenkirche in 1747.

⁵ The Little Organ Book, wherein instruction is given to a beginning organist how to work out a chorale in every style, also to perfect himself in the study of the pedal, this being treated quite obliquely throughout on the chorals herein contained. To the honour of the Lord Most High, and that my neighbour may be taught thereby. Author Joanne Sebastian Bach, &c., &c.

made in the closing years of his life, of preludes that had probably been written in the Weimar period.

The *Orgelbüchlein* was originally planned to contain one hundred and sixty-four preludes. Each sheet of the manuscript bears the title of a chorale,⁷ a single page being allotted to the shorter ones, a double page to the longer. Only forty-five chorales were actually worked out;⁸ if the music of one of these went beyond the allotted space, a slip was pasted at the bottom of the page, or use was made of the tablature. Why the remaining hundred and nineteen preludes were not written is not known; Schweitzer conjectures that Bach picked out "those of which the strong pictorial or characteristic quality seemed to make them specially suitable for music. The texts of the numbers not completed lack these musical qualities. No characteristic theme could be evolved from them; they could only be developed as pure music, not in their poetic or pictorial aspects." Schweitzer's opinion, supported as it is by a certain kind of evidence, will weigh with all students of Bach. Nevertheless it must be observed that many of the untouched chorales are strong in poetic or pictorial qualities, or in both, and some of them have in fact been poetically and pictorially treated by Bach himself in other chorale preludes—*Valet will ich dir gehen*, for example. And nothing is more certain than that Bach, when he chose, could give the profoundest poetic import either to words or to a musical device that on the surface seem to be very remote from poetry. See, for instance, what poignancy he has invoked from the canonic form in the *Christe, du Lamm Gottes* in the small space of sixteen bars. We must assume, too, that he knew his own predominant cast of thought, and that at the time he planned out the complete series, selecting his hymns from a vast number of texts applicable to the church seasons he was illustrating, he saw his way to give the needed poetic or pictorial touch to each of them. The fact must not be overlooked that he apparently began work on the series systematically from the first page, and that only in the later stages do big gaps appear between the completed chorales. Thus of the first twenty-seven chorales whose titles

⁷ "Chorale," in this Introduction, always means the melody, while "hymn" means the poem.

⁸ *Leibster Jesu, wir sind hier* is set twice (Nos. 35 and 96).

appear in the volume, all were worked out except No. 6 (*Ich sei Gott in des Himmels Thron*). The written and unwritten preludes in the remainder of the book are as under:—

Not written.	Written.
Nos. 28 to 33	Nos. 34 to 39
40 to 43	44
45 to 48	49 to 51
52 to 60	61
62 to 64	65
66 to 75	76, 77
78 to 90	91
92 to 97	98
99	100
101 to 112	113
114 to 130	131
132 to 164	

It is highly improbable that in the collection Bach had made of a hundred and sixty-four chorales, of which, according to Schweitzer, only forty-five had the poetic or pictorial qualities he desired, more than half of the chorales exhibiting these qualities should chance to fall within the first twenty-seven of the selection, only thirteen among the last hundred and twenty-five, only two among the last sixty-five, and none at all among the last thirty-three. To suppose this is to allow too much to hazard even in this incalculable world.

In all previous editions of the chorale preludes, except that of the Bachgesellschaft, the works have been arranged, for convenience of reference, in alphabetical order: the unity of the *Orgelbüchlein* has been preserved, but there too the alphabetical order has always been adopted. But the order given by Bach to the chorales of the *Orgelbüchlein* and the *Clavierübung* was in neither case an arbitrary one; and to destroy this order is to disrupt the psychological thread that bound the chorales together in Bach's imagination.

In the German Protestant church the great majority of hymns were, and indeed still are, inseparably associated with this or that period of the church year, or even with some particular Sunday. In the *Orgelbüchlein*, Bach—in this only conforming to a practice that was general among the organists of his time—has planned a series of chorales covering each of the main church periods in turn, thus:—

Advent: Nos. 1—4.*

Christmas: Nos. 5—11.

(No. 12, *Jesu, meine Freude*, is a *Jesus-Lied*—a hymn of love and adoration of the Saviour.)

Nos. 13, 14.

New Year: Nos. 15, 16.

(No. 17, *In dir ist Freude*, is a *Jesus-Lied*.)

(Nos. 18, *Mit Fried und Freud' ich fahr dahin* (the Song of Simeon) and 19, *Herr Gott, nun schliess den Himmel auf*, are hymns for the dying.)

The Passion: Nos. 20—26.

Easter: Nos. 27—32.

(The preludes on the Ascension hymns, that were marked out to follow No. 32, were not composed.)⁹

Pentecost: No. 33.

(No. 34, *Herr Jesu Christ, dich zu uns wend*, is a prayer for grace and the strengthening of belief.)

No. 35, *Liebster Jesu, wir sind hier*, which is also set as No. 36, is a baptism hymn.

No. 37, *Dies sind die heil'gen zehn Gebot*—the ten commandments—needs no explanation; nor does

No. 38, *Vater unser im Himmelreich*—the German *Paternoster*.

No. 39, *Durch Adams Fall ist ganz verderbt*, is a hymn "on the fall of man and his blessed salvation through Christ alone."

No. 40, *Es ist das Heil uns kommen her*, is a hymn "of the justification before God through faith, without the merit of works."

No. 41, *Ich ruf' zu dir, Herr Jesu Christ*, is a hymn of supplication for faith, hope and charity.

No. 42, *In dich hab' ich gehoffet, Herr*, is a prayer for protection in bodily and spiritual need.

* Unless we hold that No. 32, *Heut triumphiert Gottes Sohn*, was intended by Bach for Ascension Sunday. This is really an Easter hymn; but Spitta (II. 279) tells us that it was also one of the hymns "specially appointed" for Ascension in the Saxon Church Service. The chorale immediately preceding it in the *Orgelbüchlein*—*Erwachen ist der letzte Tag*—is for Easter; the two immediately following it in the original manuscript, though they were not composed—*Gesammelter aufgeföhret ist und Nux fest evch. Gottes Kuder, all—*are for Ascension. *Heut triumphiert Gottes Sohn* may therefore have been associated by Bach, when writing the *Orgelbüchlein*, with either of these feasts. In the book of chorales that accompanies the present edition of the preludes, the hymn is included under Ascension. This grouping certainly has the merit of making Bach's scheme for a musical illustration of the great Festivals of the church year complete; but in the absence of more conclusive evidence than is yet available, the present writer does not feel justified in definitely asserting that such was Bach's intention. The hymn is accordingly grouped here in accordance with the predominantly Easter character of its words. The matter is further discussed in the *Musical Times* for April, 1916.

* These numbers refer to the completed preludes as they appear in the present edition of the *Orgelbüchlein*.

Pentecost: No. 33—*contd.*

No. 43, *Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sein*, is a prayer for help in trouble.

No. 44, *Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten*, is a hymn of faith in God's Providence.

No. 45, *Alle Menschen müssen sterben*, is a hymn for the dying, expressing joy in eternal life.

No. 46, *Ach wie nichts, ach wie flüchtig*, is a hymn for the dying, expressing the vanity of human life.

It will be seen that Bach selected the earlier hymns of the *Orgelbüchlein* in accordance with a scheme that was designed to embrace, in their proper order, Advent, Christmas, the Passion, Easter, the Ascension, and Pentecost. Afterwards the hymns—both those that were worked up into preludes and those that were not—are taken apparently at random from the hymn books. Had Bach really a definite poetic or religious purpose in the later portion of the book, as he indubitably had in the earlier; and if so, what was this purpose?²⁰

The basic idea of the collection in the Third Part of the *Clavierübung* admits of no doubt. The chorales are based on the "catechism hymns," that embody the articles of the Lutheran faith; to these are prefixed the *Kyrie*, the *Gloria*, and the hymn to the Trinity, *Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr*. With the exception of the last-named, each chorale is made the subject of a larger and a smaller prelude, corresponding to Luther's greater and smaller catechism. "In the former," says Schweitzer, Luther "demonstrates the essence of the faith; in the latter he addresses himself to the children." The larger chorale preludes "are dominated by a sublime musical mysticism, aiming simply at illustrating the central idea of the dogma contained in the words; the smaller ones are of bewitching simplicity." The collection is prefaced by a prelude in E flat, and ends with a triple fugue in the same key.

It is strange that the German editors of the chorale preludes, intimately acquainted as they must have been with the church music and the church ordinances of their race, should have failed to see and to respect Bach's purpose in the groupings of the *Orgelbüchlein* and the *Clavierübung* preludes. Griepenkerl, who edited the Peters edition in 1846, blandly remarks in his preface that "as Bach himself attached no importance to the order of succession of the preludes, we have permitted ourselves to re-arrange them alphabetically, for convenience of reference." In the present edition the chorales of the two collections are printed in the order assigned to them by Bach. The unity of the Schähler chorales and of the eighteen great chorales is also retained, though no poetic or other significance attaches to the order of these.

In the case of the miscellaneous preludes, the alphabetical arrangement is of course the most rational one.

II.

Of all Bach's works the chorale preludes are probably the least known, even to organists. The reason is not far to seek; unless the study of them is approached along the proper roads, there is a good deal in them that will refuse to yield up its full secret. For a clear understanding of them on the purely musical side two things are necessary—a knowledge of the chorales on which they are based, and a grasp of the structural forms embodied in the preludes. The first of these pre-requisites is now provided in the volume of chorales that accompanies this edition—the harmonisations being mostly by Bach himself. Unless each melodic line of the original is clearly fixed in the mind it is impossible to follow intelligently Bach's treatment of the chorale; especially when he converts the simple line into a far-flung, sinuous arabesque, as in the *O Mensch, bewein' dein' Sünde gross*, is it necessary to keep the plain stem constantly in view.

The forms of the preludes, given a knowledge of the thematic material of these, are theoretically simple enough. The chorale prelude is in essence merely another manifestation of that principle of variation that may almost be said to be two-thirds of the art of musical composition. For nearly as long as organised music goes back we see composers taking secular or sacred melodies as the starting-points for their own works. The older masses and motets are full of instances of this practice. In the Germany of the early seventeenth century the chorale was not only the centre of the Protestant worship but the expression of the very soul of the German community. It was a time when organ building and organ technique were both rapidly developing. The organist was irresistibly driven into embroidering the chorale with fancies of his own, either in the way of new harmonies during the actual singing of it by choir and congregation, or in the way of thematic manipulation and transformation. Out of the latter mode of treatment came the chorale prelude. In a polyphonic age it was inevitable that composers should see in these well-known melodies inexhaustible material both for fugal movements and for the melodic "colouring,"—i.e., the festooning of the plain melodic stem with fanciful ornamentation—that had such a fascination for many of the minds of the period. By Bach's time all the main lines on which it is possible to treat the organ chorale had long been known and pursued. He could do no more than take up the forms of his predecessors and contemporaries, and, as usual with him, turn them to uses more splendid than could ever have entered into their dreams.

Spitta and others have attempted to classify Bach's chorale preludes and to give each group a definite descriptive title. Rigid nomenclature is of little avail, however, for the various types incessantly melt into each other. The subject is too large to be dealt with here in full; the student will find a lucid historical and aesthetic summary of it in Schweitzer (Eng. trans. Vol. I., Chap. v.), and much valuable information can be dug out of the obscure and badly arranged but indispensable pages of Spitta. The partitas or series of variations

²⁰ On the subject of the scheme of the *Orgelbüchlein* see also Schweitzer, *J. S. Bach*, I., 283 ff.

constitute a class that requires no explanation; nor need anything but passing mention be made of what, strictly speaking, are not chorale preludes, but merely harmonised versions of the chorales for the church service,—such as *Gelobet seist du, Jesu Christ* (XVIII. 37),¹¹ *Lobt Gott ihr Christen allzueleich* (XVIII. 74), *Vom Himmel hoch da komm ich her* (XIX. 19), and *Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten* (XIX. 21, 22).

Sometimes Bach's treatment of the chorale consists simply of a harmonic intensification along with the slightest possible decoration of the melody; it is as if a master painter were to pass his brush over a picture completed by another hand, and with a stroke or two heighten a light here, darken a shadow there, and give a new meaning to a face or cause a new emotion to well forth from a scene. Specimens of this order of prelude will be seen in *Herzlich tut mich verlangen* (XVIII. 53), *Liebster Jesu wir sind hier* (XVIII. 70), and *Ich ruf zu dir, Herr Jesu Christ* (XV. 111).

From the prelude of this type, as will be seen, polyphonic treatment is wholly absent. But of a great number of preludes polyphony is the life and soul; and this polyphony assumes various forms. From the very first an instinct of formal coherence had impelled organists, when preluding upon a chorale, to derive the thematic material for the prelude from the chorale melody itself. In this way there developed one of the forms most frequently met with in this order of composition,—a prelude in which the familiar chorale melody was painted in large notes, as it were, upon a background built up out of fragments of itself. Sometimes the derived theme would be treated quasi-fugally, as in Pachelbel's prelude upon *Vater unser im Himmelreich* :—

No. 1. CHORALE :

Sometimes the accompaniment figure would make only a pretence of working out the theme in diminution, and after the first few notes would branch

off into figuration, as in the following arrangement of *Jesu Christ unser Heiland* by Pachelbel :—

No. 2. CHORALE :

This is a form that may easily run to dryness and stiffness. It does so very frequently in the hands of Pachelbel and his fellows, and now and then even in the hands of Bach. The latter treats the form in a variety of ways. Sometimes a fugue will be made out of the first line only of the chorale, as in the *Dies sind die heiligen zehn Gebot*, the *Wir glauben all' einen Gott*, and the *Jesu Christ unser Heiland* of the *Clavierübung* (XVI. 47, 52, 80). This form has a self-justifying unity. Rather less convincing—for there is a touch of arbitrariness about it—is the form that weaves merely the first two lines of the chorale into a fugue. An example of this is the *Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr* (XVI. 41). The method of making a fuguetta out of each line of the melody in turn, as in the double pedal *Aus tiefer Noth* of the *Clavierübung* (XVI. 68), inevitably has something over-precise and square-toed about it, to which it sometimes requires all the genius of a Bach to reconcile us. When a long chorale like *Komm, heiliger Geist, Herr Gott* (XVII. 10), of which the stanza contains no less than eight lines and a couple of alleluias, is worked out fugally line by line, the result is a composition excessively long and loosely knit. Before the last of its two hundred bars has been reached we have completely lost touch with the earlier lines of the chorale.

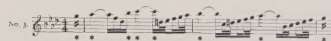
Leaving this style for a moment, let us look at the method that relies mainly on an arabesque treatment of the melody of the chorale, over simple harmonies that knit the arabesque firmly together and establish the connection with the original chorale. A simple example of this is the *Wenn wir in höchsten Nothen sein* of the *Orgelbüchlein* (XV. 115). In a more complex variety of the form, the accompaniment has independence and polyphonic life, as in the *Nun komm' der Heiden Heiland* for two claviers and pedal (XVII. 46). Here, it will be observed, the accompaniment begins with the imitative treatment of a figure derived from the opening line of the chorale melody. No attempt is made, however, to treat each successive line of the melody in this way, for the special kind of unity aimed at in this order of prelude would be destroyed by such a piecemeal method. Similarly in the *Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr*

¹¹ This and the following references are to the Book and page of the present edition.

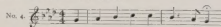
(for two claviers and pedal, canto fermo in tenor, XVII. 60), though the treble and the pedal both hint frequently at the melody, the hints are of the freest kind. In another variant of the form (*Allein Gott in der Höh sei Ehr*, for two claviers and pedal, canto fermo in soprano, XVII. 56), the accompaniment is not derived in any way from the chorale.

The two broad types described in the two preceding paragraphs are seen blended in such a prelude as the exquisite *Schmücke dich, o liebe Seele* (XVII. 22). Here the canto fermo blossoms into the most florid arabesque, while the accompaniment also is formed out of the chorale melody. This latter is not worked out line by line in the accompaniment, as in the stiffer Pachelbel style, but generates a continuous tissue that always obviously relates to the chorale, yet has a paradoxical independence of it. In the two beautiful settings of *An Wasserflüssen Babylon* (XVII. 18, XVIII. 13), again, the accompaniment is a self-sufficing tone-piece, with a haunting quasi-"motive" running through it. The form of these chorales is perfect, the closest tissue-weaving going hand in hand with the freest outpouring of the poetic imagination. In much the same style is the *Von Gott will ich nicht lassen* (XVII. 43) from the *Eighteen Preludes*: here the original chorale melody is given out as a canto fermo in the pedal, while several lines of it are also treated floridly in the soprano,¹² and the free accompaniment also derives from the first line of the chorale. This method makes in general for the highest unity of form and spirit; not only does the canto fermo establish the chorale, but the other parts are incessantly referring to it, and indeed drawing their life from it, yet without any hindrance to their own free evolution. The composer, indeed, is left so free that, as in this case, the latter lines of the chorale can be omitted from the florid *soprano* part without any damage being done to the unity of the piece; the unity of mood is itself sufficient. In another variant of this form, seen in the longer *Vater unser im Himmelreich* of the *Clavierübung* (XVI. 53) the canto fermo appears in canon, against an accompaniment that incessantly works out a florid figure derived from the first line of the chorale alone.

¹² Bach's arabesque is often so luxuriant that without a previous knowledge of the chorale the player would hardly suspect the latent existence of the simple theme in the figuration. Bars 17, 18 of *Von Gott will ich nicht lassen*, for example.—



are an elaboration of the third line of the chorale:—



See also the treatment of the first phrase of *Vater unser im Himmelreich* (XVI. 53).

The most perfect unity, again, is the characteristic of the type shown in the great majority of the preludes of the *Orgelbüchlein*. Here the chorale as a living, indivisible entity is taken as the starting point. The main melody flows on uninterruptedly,¹³ even though it be luxuriantly figured, as in *O Mensch, bewein' dein' Sünde gross*. In the *Orgelbüchlein* type, which Bach made peculiarly his own, only two of the melodies besides *O Mensch* are treated in arabesque style.—*Das alte Jahr vergangen ist* and *Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sein*. Canon is occasionally used, but none of the chorales are treated on the line-by-line fugal method that came down from Pachelbel. The accompanying figures that support or play about the melody are not derived from the chorale itself,¹⁴ but grow out of the mood of the hymn, or some pictorial image suggested by this, or some definite religious symbol that it evokes.

There remains the form of the pure chorale fantasia, in which the composer launches out into an independent rhapsody inspired by the general mood of the hymn, the chorale melody coming in as a canto fermo later. This type is seen in its perfection in the mighty *Komm, heiliger Geist, Herre Gott* (XVII. 1).

III.

Finally there is the question of the poetic, pictorial and symbolical in the chorale preludes. It has long been recognised that frequently at the back of Bach's mind was some definite verbal or visual conception that accounts for the particular form or colour of his music at a particular point. Spitta was often aware of this, though he was unable or unwilling to see many illustrations of it that are patent enough to us. Long before Spitta, however, this tendency in Bach had been obvious to a few students. Mosewius insists strongly on it in his *J. S. Bach in seinen Kirchenkantaten und Choralgesängen* (1845), though he failed to see that what was true of the vocal music was true of the instrumental works also. Johann Gottlieb Ziegler, one of Bach's pupils, expressly says that his master always urged on him the importance of playing the chorales not merely as music but "according to the tenor of the words."¹⁵ But gradually the sense of the intimate connection between Bach's music and the sentiment of the hymns was lost, so that Weber could actually find fault with certain of Bach's harmonic progressions, not seeing that a passage that was not self-explanatory on the face of it was fully explained and justified by the words that had inspired it.¹⁶

¹³ With the solitary exception of *Ja du ist Freude*.

¹⁴ With three exceptions.—No. 15, *Helf mir Gottes Güte preisen*, No. 37, *Dies sind die heiligen zehn Gebot*, and No. 43, *Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sein*. Some people may take the view that the treatment of the pedal in No. 34, *Herr Jesu Christ, dich zu uns wend*, brings that prelude also into this category.

¹⁵ See Spitta I., 324. In face of this it is difficult to agree with Schweitzer (II. 30) that Philipp Emmanuel "had no perception of his father's poetic intentions" in the chorale-movements of the cantatas and Passions.

¹⁶ See Schweitzer II., 30, 31.

tender meditation over the Holy Child in the manger. It is this tenderness that inspires the caressing harmonies, as every one who is acquainted with the varieties of Bach's harmonic idiom will agree. Nor does the title of *Christ lag in Todesbanden* (XV, 79) account for the jubilant quality of the music. The hymn, however, does not dwell upon Christ "lying bound in the chains of death," but upon His triumph over the grave, and the Christian's redemption from sin.

A slight puzzle is presented by the two arrangements of *An Wasserflüssen Babylon*. In this music there is obviously nothing of the sorrow, the home-sickness, of the 137th Psalm. It is just possible that Bach had in his mind an image of the tranquil river, and that he chose to concentrate upon this, to the neglect of the poem as a whole, in a way that was not uncommon with him. But it is at least as likely that he was thinking of the hymn *Ein Lämmlein geht und trägt die Schuld* ("A Lamb bears the guilt"), that was often sung to the melody of *An Wasserflüssen Babylon*. This is a hymn of tranquil happiness in and gratitude for the Saviour's sacrifice. This cross-fertilisation, as we might call it, of a particular melody by the words of another hymn is familiar to us from the case of the final setting of *Wenn wir in höchsten Nöthen sind*, at the head of which the almost dying composer asked Altnikol to write the title of another hymn, *Vor deinen Thron tret' ich allhier*.

The music of *Das alte Jahr vergangen ist* exhales the very soul of sorrow; but the hymn itself is one of hope for the new year. Bach, however, preferred

to dwell upon the melancholy of the dying year, for no better reason, perhaps,—though that is all-sufficient!—than that he happened to be in a melancholy mood at the moment. He chose also to interpret *Durch Adams Fall ist ganz verderbt* more seriously than is justified by the hymn itself, which is really a song of hope and trust. No doubt Bach, like many a modern song-writer, sometimes did not so much make the words of a poem the starting-point for music as pour out upon the words an emotion that was already bursting for an outlet in him.²⁶ He exercised the privilege of genius to deal as he chose with the emotional possibilities of the chorale and the hymn, no less than with the form of his music.

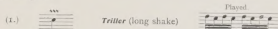
It is along the converging lines of the poetry and the music of these preludes that the reverent student of them will work. The closer his familiarity with them, the more he will be amazed both at the emotional heights and depths of this great nature and at the incomparable skill and resource of the musician. "With this key," said Wordsworth of the sonnet, "Shakespeare unlocked his heart." The chorale preludes are the key to the very heart of Bach. If everything else of his were lost, from them we could reconstruct him in all his pathos and almost all his grandeur.

ERNEST NEWMAN.

²⁶ Strauss has confessed that this is how some of his own songs came to be written. See the present writer's *Richard Strauss*, p. 94.

EXPLANATION OF THE VARIOUS ORNAMENT SIGNS TO BE FOUND IN BACH'S CHORALE PRELUDES.

THE notes forming these ornaments should always be diatonic (i.e., according to the key of the music), the seventh note of the minor scale being understood as the *leading note*.



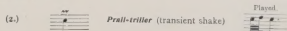
The *Triller* should generally begin with the accessory note, as given above.

The actual number of repercussions of the shake is left much to the discretion of the performer, and depends upon the length of the note shaken upon and the pace of the music.

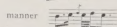
When closing-notes are required to the shake they are generally either printed out in full  or expressed by means of an affix to the sign  *sign* 

When no closing-notes are indicated, and the note to be shaken is followed by a dot  the shake should generally end at the dot, thus  or, more strictly speaking, where the dot itself will admit of being somewhat exaggerated, according to the traditional use of Bach's time, thus 

A long shake is sometimes expressed by the signs *tr* or *tr*. (see under *Prall-triller*).

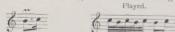


When the main note of the *Prall-triller* has been preceded by the same note  the ornament should begin with the accessory in this

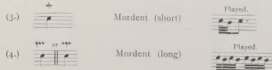


Owing to some considerable confusion of the signs *tr*, *tr* and *tr* in the various important printed editions of Bach's works, and the apparent inconsistency of the composer himself in the matter of notating shakes, it is doubtful in a number of cases whether the sign *tr* stands for a *Prall-triller* or a *Triller* (long shake). Sometimes the context will be found helpful in giving a solution of the difficulty. For instance, when the closing notes are

given  a shake is probably intended, and the same may generally be taken as correct when the sign appears over the leading note in a cadence:



In other cases the player must rely upon his judgment. The chapter on Bach in Dannreuther's "Musical Ornamentation" (Part I., pp. 161-210)* gives a very detailed explanation of the use of shakes and other ornaments under various conditions.



These signs should not be confused with that representing a *Triller* with closing notes *tr*.

EXPLANATION OF THE VARIOUS ORNAMENT SIGNS.

- (5.)  **Triller**, with prefix from above.  Played.
The number of repetitions of the note being according to circumstances, as before.
- (6.)  **Triller**, with prefix from below.  Played.
- (7.)  **Triller**, with prefix from above, and closing notes.  * Played
- (8.)  **Triller**, with prefix from below, and closing notes.  * Played
- (9.)  **Doppelschlag** (Turn).  Played.
- (10.)  **Vorschlag** (Appoggiatura).  Played.
- (11.)  **Vorschlag** (Appoggiatura).  Played.

* These Groups, and a few others in this "Explanation," must be regarded as an approximate general effect, and not as a strict representation of the time-value of a crotchet.

† The longer form is that given by Bach himself in his "Explication of various signs," written for the "Clavierbüchlein."

Many of the signs for the *Vorschlag* have been replaced in printed editions by small notes, the time-value of which often leaves room for doubt as to the exact manner of their performance. Hence there is sometimes a difference of opinion among Bach authorities as to how certain of them should be played.

Common sense, combined with a study of the context, must be relied upon as the best guide in the matter.

Dannreuther gives a detailed expression of his own views regarding Bach's *Appoggiature* (which are those accepted by many other eminent musicians) in his "Musical Ornamentation."

- (12.)  **Proceeding upwards.**  **Nachschlag.**  Played.
- (13.)  **Proceeding downwards.**  **Nachschlag.**  Played.

Opening of Chorale Prelude, "Allein Gott in der Hoh' sei Ehr'" (XVII., 56).



- (14.)  **Triller**, preceded by *Appoggiatura*.  Played.
- (15.)  **Schleifer** (Slide).  Played.

JOHN E. WEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS PRELUDES (PART II.) AND VARIATIONS.

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Valet will ich dir geben.

(FANTASIA.)

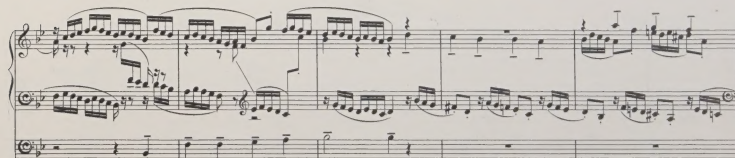
Edited by John Pointer.

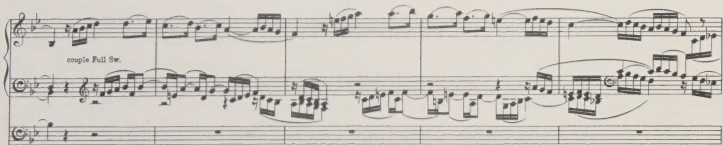
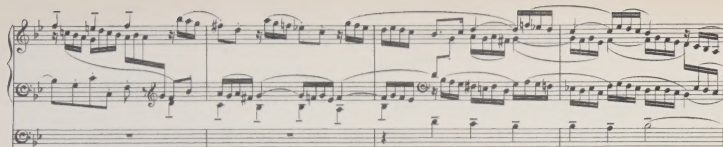
Allegro maestoso. J. 76.

MANUAL. *f* *tr*

PEDAL.

f 10 8 8 1

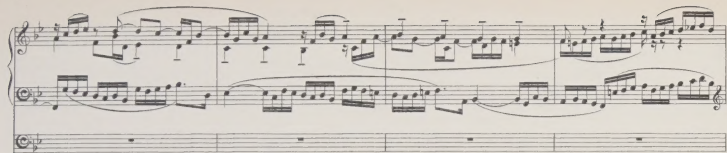




First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some slurs. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a more rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. A third staff at the bottom is empty. The text "add to G1" is written in the right margin.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the complex melodic line from the first system. The bottom staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. The third staff remains empty.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The bottom staff continues the accompaniment. The third staff remains empty. The text "cresc. poco a poco al fine." is written in the right margin.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some slurs. The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats, featuring a similar complex melodic line with beamed notes and slurs. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of two flats, containing whole notes and rests.



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats, featuring a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some slurs. The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats, featuring a similar complex melodic line with beamed notes and slurs. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of two flats, containing whole notes and rests.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats, featuring a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes, and some slurs. The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats, featuring a similar complex melodic line with beamed notes and slurs. The bottom staff is a grand staff (treble and bass clef) with a key signature of two flats, containing whole notes and rests. The system concludes with a double bar line, a *rall.* marking, a *ff* dynamic marking, and a final measure with a whole note and a fermata.

Valet will ich dir geben.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

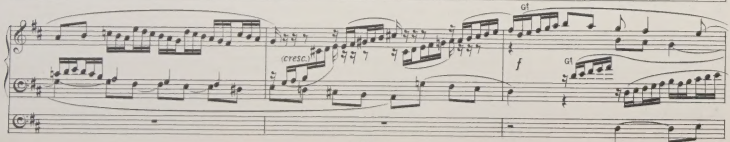
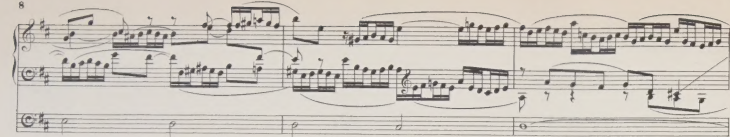
Allegro moderato. ♩ = 120.

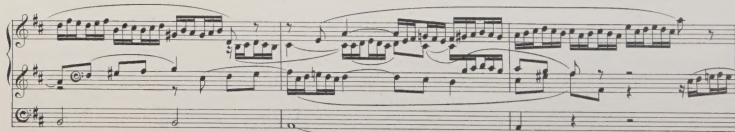
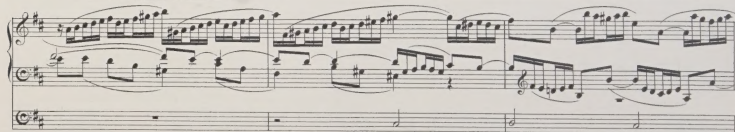
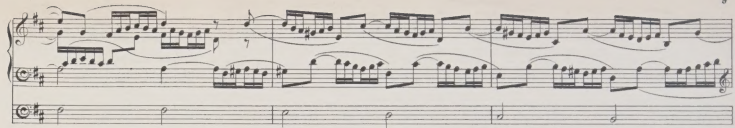
MANUAL.

f G! (Sw. coupled)

PEDAL.

f 16 & 8 f! (G! coupled)

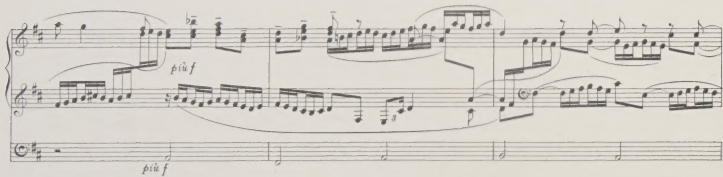






First system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#) and a common time signature (C). The music features a complex, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The bass staff provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The instruction *cresc. poco a poco* is written in the left margin. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in the bass staff.

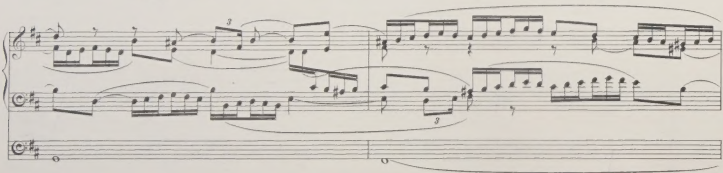
cresc. poco a poco



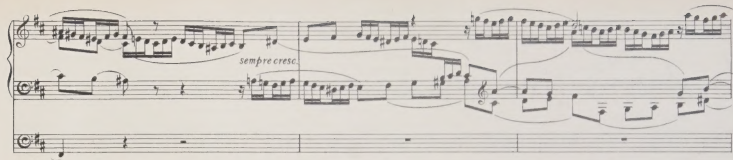
Second system of musical notation. The treble staff continues the melodic line, featuring a prominent trill in the second measure. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment. The instruction *più f* appears in both the left and right margins. A triplet of eighth notes is marked with a '3' in the bass staff.

più f

più f

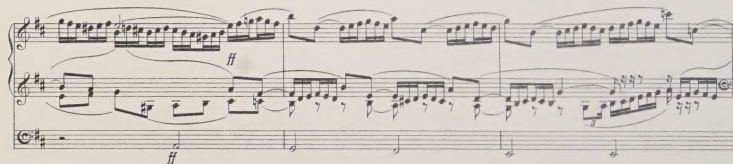


Third system of musical notation. The treble staff features a melodic line with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure. The bass staff continues with a rhythmic accompaniment, also featuring a triplet of eighth notes marked with a '3'. The system concludes with a double bar line.



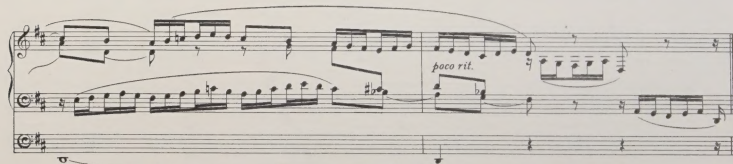
First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two sharps (F# and C#). It contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, some beamed together. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two sharps, containing a simpler line with eighth and quarter notes. The instruction *sempre cresc.* is written above the bottom staff. A third, empty staff is at the bottom.

sempre cresc.



Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the complex melodic line. The bottom staff continues the simpler line. The instruction *ff* (fortissimo) appears in both the top and bottom staves. The third staff contains a few notes and rests.

ff



Third system of musical notation. The top staff continues the complex melodic line. The bottom staff continues the simpler line. The instruction *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) is written above the bottom staff. The system ends with a double bar line. A long horizontal line with a fermata is at the bottom.

poco rit.

Vater unser im Himmelreich.

Edited by John Pointer.

Lento. ♩ = 60

MANUAL.

legato
mf G¹ 4, 8 & 16 f¹

PEDAL.

mf
16 & 8 f¹

First system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The music features a complex melodic line in the upper voice and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower voices. A dynamic marking of *f* (forte) is present in the middle staff.

Second system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The music continues with a complex melodic line in the upper voice and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower voices. A dynamic marking of *cresc. al fine* (crescendo to the end) is present in the middle staff.

Third system of musical notation, consisting of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef. The music continues with a complex melodic line in the upper voice and a more rhythmic accompaniment in the lower voices. A dynamic marking of *rall.* (rallentando) is present in the middle staff.

Vom Himmel hoch, da komm' ich her.

(FUGHETTA.)

Edited by Harold Brooke.

MANUAL.

Con moto. ♩ = 76.

mf ch.

The musical score is written for a manual and consists of four systems of music. Each system has a treble and bass staff joined by a brace. The first system includes the tempo marking 'Con moto.' with a quarter note equal to 76 beats per minute, and the dynamic marking 'mf ch.'. The music is in 4/4 time and features a complex fugue-like texture with multiple voices. The notation includes various note values, rests, and dynamic markings. The piece concludes with a final cadence in the fourth system.

This page of musical notation consists of four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 3/4 time signature. The notation is highly detailed, featuring numerous slurs, ties, and complex rhythmic patterns. The first system shows a melodic line in the right hand with many slurs and ties, and a more active bass line. The second system continues this pattern with similar melodic and harmonic development. The third system shows a more complex texture with rapid sixteenth-note passages in both hands. The fourth system concludes the page with a 'rit.' (ritardando) marking above the final measures, which end with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

Vom Himmel hoch, da komm ich her.

(FUGUE.)

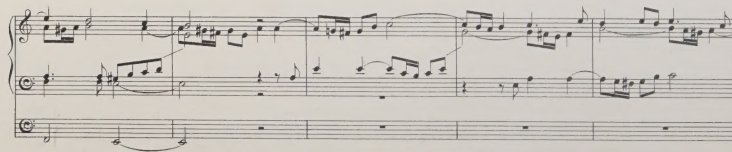
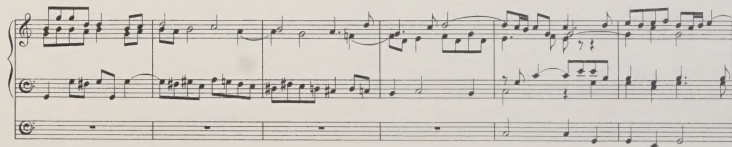
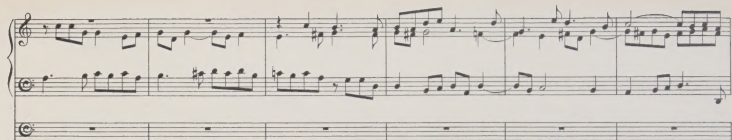
Edited by John Pointer.

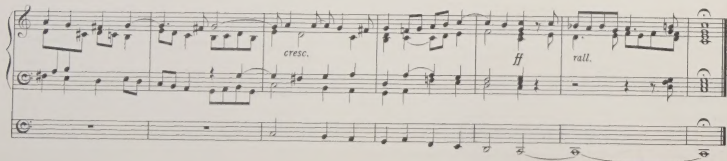
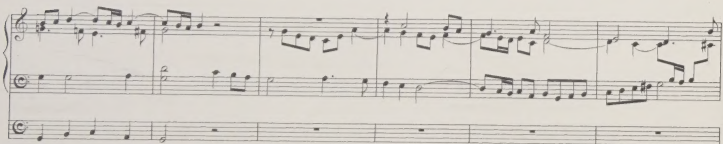
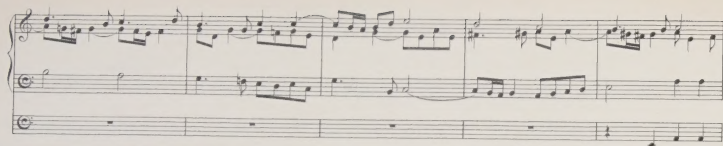
Allegro moderato. ♩ = 83.

MANUAL. *f* *g!*

PEDAL.

f marcato





Vom Himmel hoch, da komm' ich her.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

*Andante maestoso. $\frac{12}{8}$ = 54.
(sempre legato)*

MANUAL.

f *o!*

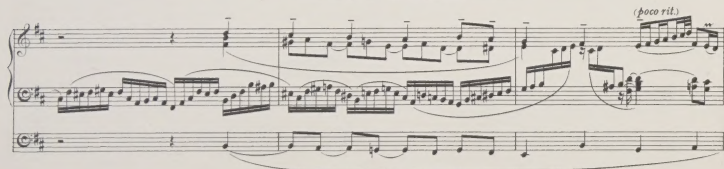
PEDAL.

f

The musical score is arranged in three systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a forte dynamic. The Manual part features a melodic line with a 'sempre legato' instruction. The Pedal part provides a harmonic foundation with a forte dynamic. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system concludes the piece with a final melodic flourish in the Manual and a sustained harmonic base in the Pedal.



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a complex melodic line with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The middle staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a similar complex melodic line. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a simpler, more rhythmic line. The system concludes with a double bar line.



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a complex melodic line. The middle staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a complex melodic line. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a simpler, more rhythmic line. The system concludes with a double bar line.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and contains a complex melodic line. The middle staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a complex melodic line. The bottom staff is in bass clef with the same key signature and contains a simpler, more rhythmic line. The system concludes with a double bar line.

Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Con moto. $\text{♩} = 72.$

MANUAL.

p ch. s ft

mp gl s ft

p ch.

2nd time poco rit.

mp gl

The musical score is written for a manual instrument, likely an organ, in 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a tempo marking of 'Con moto' and a metronome indication of a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The first system includes a dynamic marking of 'p ch. s ft'. The second system includes a dynamic marking of 'mp gl s ft'. The third system includes a dynamic marking of 'p ch.'. The fourth system includes a dynamic marking of 'mp gl' and a tempo marking of '2nd time poco rit.'. The score features various musical notations including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and slurs. There are also first and second endings marked with '1.' and '2.'.

Wer nur den lieben Gott lässt walten.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Andante. ♩ = 78.

MANUAL.

Ch. s fl

p

Sw. s fl

(Solo Reed stop at 16.)

(Ch.)

The musical score is written for three parts: Manual, Ch. s fl (Church Solo Flute), and Sw. s fl (Solo Wind Flute). The tempo is marked 'Andante' with a quarter note equal to 78 beats per minute. The key signature has one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The score consists of four systems of music. The first system shows the beginning of the piece with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system includes a 'Solo Reed stop at 16.' instruction. The third system includes a '(Ch.)' instruction. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings.

Wie schön leuchtet der Morgenstern.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Allegro moderato. ♩ = 72.

MANUAL.

mp *gl s r!*

PEDAL.

The first system of the musical score. The top staff is the Manual part, written in treble clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. It begins with a whole rest followed by a series of eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is the Pedal part, written in bass clef with the same key signature and time signature, featuring a continuous pattern of eighth notes. The tempo is marked 'Allegro moderato' with a quarter note equal to 72 beats per minute. The dynamic is marked 'mp' (mezzo-piano) and the expression is 'gl s r!' (glorioso, staccato, ritardando).

The second system of the musical score. The Manual part continues with a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, while the Pedal part continues with its eighth-note pattern. The notation includes various musical symbols such as beams, slurs, and accidentals.

The third system of the musical score. The Manual part features a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, and the Pedal part continues with its eighth-note pattern. The system concludes with a final cadence in the Manual part.

First system of musical notation, featuring a treble and bass staff with a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a common time signature (C). The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with some measures containing triplets. The bass staff has a few rests.

Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece with similar rhythmic patterns and melodic lines in both staves.

Third system of musical notation. The treble staff begins with the dynamic marking *mp* and the instruction *Ch-as! (Sw. s! coupled)*. The bass staff begins with the dynamic marking *mf* and the instruction *to w!?*. The music continues with various note values and rests.

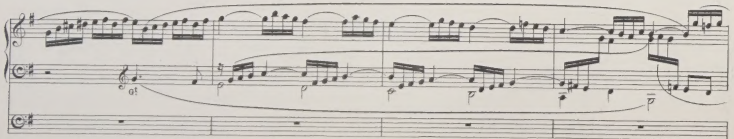
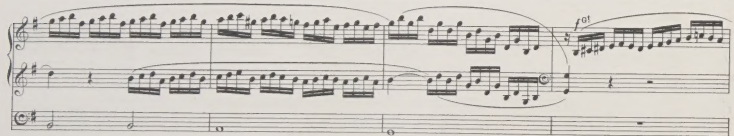
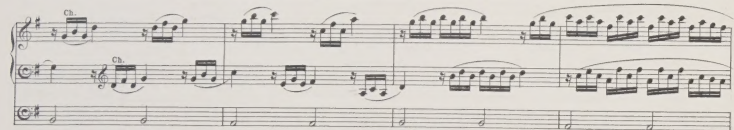
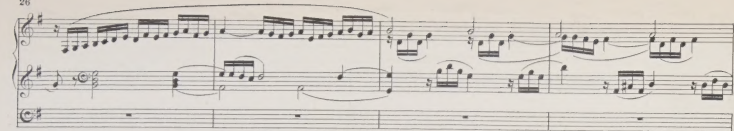
Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the page with dense sixteenth-note passages in both staves.

First system of musical notation. The top staff (treble clef) contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The middle staff (bass clef) contains a more rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff (bass clef) contains a simple bass line with whole and half notes.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff includes a trill (tr) and a dynamic marking of *mf* (sw. coupled). The bottom staff continues the bass line.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff features a change in meter, indicated by a double bar line and a new time signature. The middle staff has a dynamic marking of *mf* Ch. (Chords). The bottom staff continues the bass line.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff includes a dynamic marking of *mf* and a note marked *Gt* (Grave). The middle staff has a dynamic marking of *Gt to Ped. mf*. The bottom staff continues the bass line.



musical score for piano, page 27. The score is in G major and 2/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system shows a piano introduction with a "cresc." marking. The second system features a forte "ff" dynamic. The third system continues the piano part with various ornaments. The fourth system concludes with a "poco rit." marking. The piano part is written in treble and bass staves, while the right hand is in the treble staff.

Wir Christenleut'

Poco Allegretto. ♩ = 120.

Ch. & fl. Flutes

MANUAL.

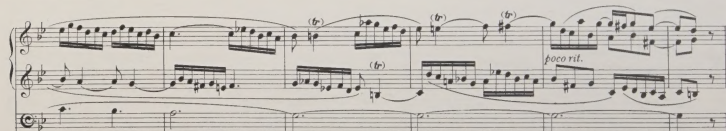
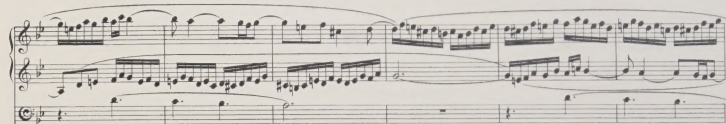
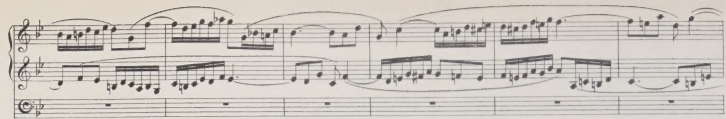
PEDAL.

p

Sw. & fl. with soft Reed.

p & soft 16 ft uncoupled.

The musical score is arranged in four systems. Each system contains a Manual staff (treble and bass clef) and a Pedal staff (bass clef). The Manual staff includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and articulation marks like 'tr' (trill). The Pedal staff provides a bass line. Dynamics include 'p' (piano) and 'p' & soft 16 ft uncoupled. The score is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a 2/4 time signature. The tempo is marked 'Poco Allegretto' with a quarter note equal to 120 beats per minute. The instrumentation is specified as 'Ch. & fl. Flutes' and 'Sw. & fl. with soft Reed'.



Wir glauben all' an einen Gott, Vater.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Lento tranquillo. ♩ = 92.

MANUAL. *p Ch. sf!* *R. H.* *(sf)* *(sf)* *(sf)*

sempre legato

PEDAL. *p sf only*

Solo stop, sf!

R. H. sf

L. H.

First system of musical notation. The right hand (R.H.) features a complex, flowing melody with many beamed sixteenth and thirty-second notes. A dynamic marking of *sfz* (sforzando) is present. The left hand (L.H.) provides a steady accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The system concludes with a *L.H.* marking.

Second system of musical notation. The right hand continues with a melodic line, featuring a *sfz* marking. The left hand maintains its accompaniment. A *R.H.* marking appears in the middle of the system.

Third system of musical notation. The right hand features a rapid, dense passage of beamed notes. The left hand continues with its accompaniment. The system ends with a *poco rit.* (poco ritardando) marking.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

Wo soll ich fliehen hin.

Poco Allegretto. ♩ = 72.

MANUAL.

mp

Ch. & ft.

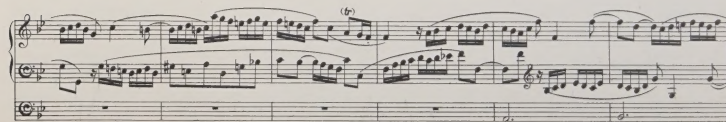
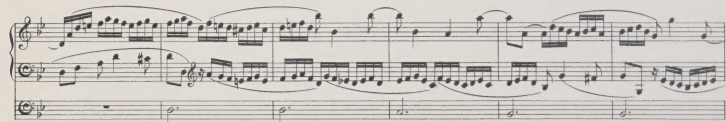
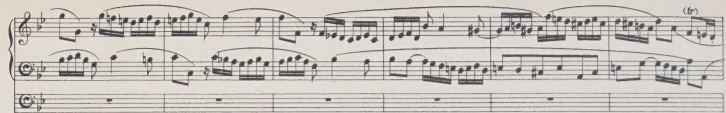
Ch. & ft.

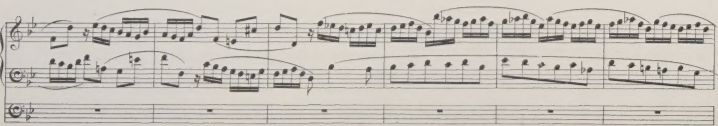
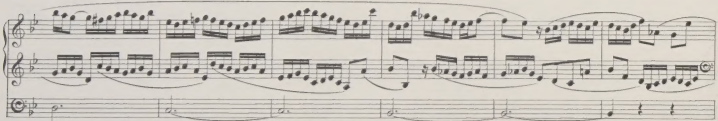
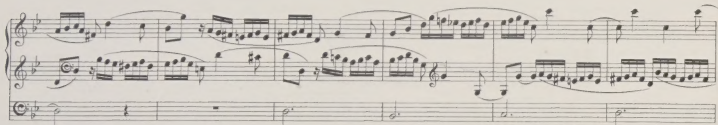
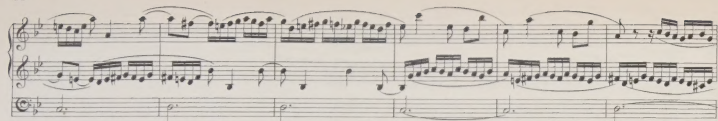
PEDAL.

(tr)

Choral.

mp 16 & 8 ft with Sw. Reed coupled.





First system of musical notation. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, including a trill marked "(tr)". The middle staff is in bass clef with a similar rhythmic pattern. The bottom staff is a single line with a whole rest.

Second system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line with various ornaments and slurs. The middle staff continues the bass line. The bottom staff contains a whole note chord.

Third system of musical notation. The top staff features a complex melodic line with many slurs and ornaments. The middle staff continues the bass line. The bottom staff contains a whole note chord.

Fourth system of musical notation. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff continues the bass line. The bottom staff contains a whole note chord. The instruction *poco rit.* is written above the middle staff in the latter part of the system.

Christ, der du bist der helle Tag.

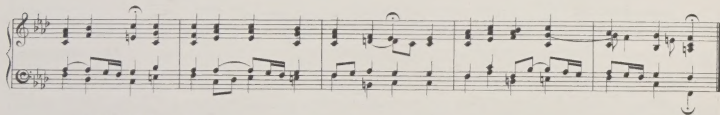
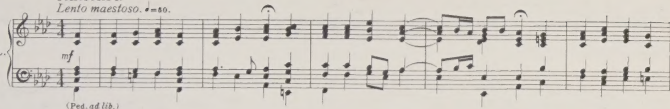
Edited by Harold Brooke.

(Partite diverse.)

PARTITA I.

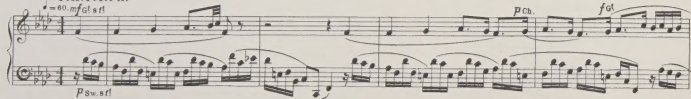
Lento maestoso. ♩ = 80.

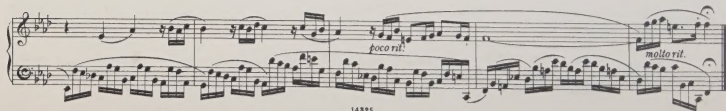
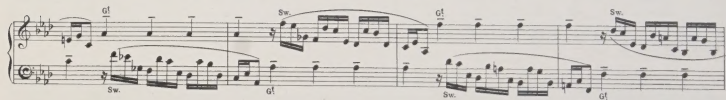
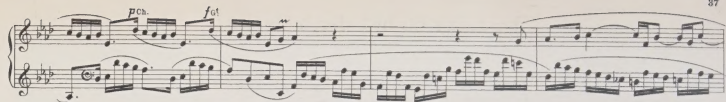
MANUAL.



PARTITA II.

♩ = 60. mf sf sf





PARTITA III.

♩ = 50.

mf *G! s! t!*

This musical score is for Partita III, measures 1 through 16. It is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The tempo is marked as quarter note = 50. The score is divided into four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic and includes the performance instruction *G! s! t!*. The music features intricate sixteenth-note patterns in the right hand and more rhythmic accompaniment in the left hand. The second and third systems continue these patterns with various phrasing slurs. The fourth system concludes with a *poco rit!* (slightly ritardando) instruction. The page number 14826 is printed at the bottom center.

PARTITA IV.

♩ = 66.

Ch.

p

Sw.

(Ch.)

(Sw.)

poco rit.

PARTITA V.

♩ = 40.

mf *al rit.*

poco rit.

The musical score is written for piano in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of two staves each. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and an 'al rit.' (ad libitum ritardando) marking. The tempo marking '♩ = 40.' is indicated at the top. The score features intricate piano textures with frequent sixteenth-note patterns and sustained chords. The second system continues the melodic and harmonic development. The third system shows a continuation of the complex textures. The fourth system concludes with a 'poco rit.' (poco ritardando) marking, leading to a final cadence.

PARTITA VI.

41

♩ = 69.

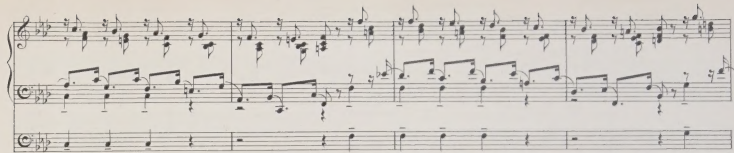
mp Ch. 8 4 1

R. H.

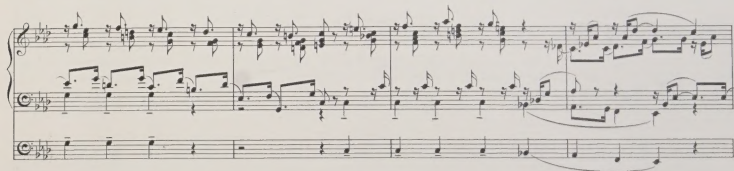
L. H.

PARTITA VII.

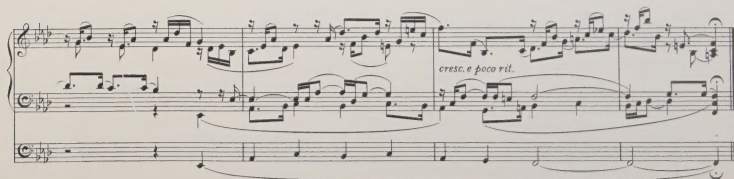
 $\text{♩} = 60.$ *f* *g!**(ad lib.)**16 f! (uncoupled)*



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). It contains a series of eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and rests. The middle staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats, featuring a steady eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff is in bass clef with a key signature of two flats, containing whole notes and rests.



The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line with various note values and rests. The middle staff continues the eighth-note accompaniment. The bottom staff continues with whole notes and rests, showing some phrasing slurs.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff features more complex rhythmic patterns, including sixteenth and thirty-second notes. The middle staff continues the accompaniment with some phrasing slurs. The bottom staff continues with whole notes and rests. The instruction *cresc. e poco rit.* is written above the middle staff in the third measure of this system.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

O Gott, du frommer Gott.

(Partite diverse.)

PARTITA I.

Molto maestoso. ♩ = 54.

MANUAL.

First system of Partita I. The music is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand (treble clef) features a melody with a forte (f) dynamic and a G-sharp (G!) marking. The left hand (bass clef) provides a harmonic accompaniment. A pedaling instruction "(Ped. ad lib.)" is written below the left hand.

Second system of Partita I. The music continues with the same melodic and harmonic themes, maintaining the forte (f) dynamic.

PARTITA II.

♩ = 60.

G! 1st time
mf Ch. 2nd time

First system of Partita II. The music is in 4/4 time, key of B-flat major. The right hand (treble clef) features a melody with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic. The left hand (bass clef) features a rapid, flowing accompaniment marked "mp Sw." (mezzo-piano, sostenuto). A G-sharp (G!) marking is present above the right hand.

Second system of Partita II. The music continues with the same melodic and harmonic themes. The right hand (treble clef) features a melody with a G-sharp (G!) marking. The left hand (bass clef) features a rapid, flowing accompaniment marked "mp Sw." (mezzo-piano, sostenuto). First and second endings are indicated by "1." and "2." above the right hand.

This page of musical notation consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The notation includes various musical elements:

- System 1:** Features a melody in the treble staff with a fermata over the first measure and a trill in the second. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A double bar line with a repeat sign is present.
- System 2:** The treble staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a melodic line. A "Ch." (Chord) marking is above the second measure. The bass staff continues the accompaniment.
- System 3:** The treble staff has a whole rest in the first measure, followed by a melodic line. A "G!" marking is above the second measure. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A double bar line with a repeat sign is present.
- System 4:** The treble staff has a melody with a fermata over the first measure. A "P Ch." (Piano Chord) marking is above the second measure, and a "f G!" (forte G major) marking is above the third measure. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A double bar line with a repeat sign is present.
- System 5:** The treble staff has a melody with a fermata over the first measure. A "rit." (ritardando) marking is above the second measure. The bass staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. A double bar line with a repeat sign is present.

PARTITA III.

♩ = 66.
mp *gl s r!*

poco rit.

PARTITA IV.

47

 $\text{♩} = 88$
Ch.*p**G!**poco rit.*

poco rit

PARTITA VI.

49

♩ = 60.

Sw.

p

Ch.

poco rit.

PARTITA VII.

♩ = 72.

mp Ch. Sw.

Ch.

sempre legato Sw.

2nd time poco rit. Ch. 1. 2.

PARTITA VIII.

♩ = 80.

Sw. 1st time
G! 2nd time

Sw.

poco rit.

PARTITA IX.

♩ = 76.

This musical score is for Partita IX, measures 76 through 115. It is written for a piano in 4/4 time with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo is marked as ♩ = 76. The score is organized into four systems, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clefs). The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The dynamics used are *f* (forte), *p* (piano), *ch* (chord), and *ff* (fortissimo). The music features a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes, often beamed together, and includes some triplet markings. The piece concludes with a final double bar line at measure 115.

Musical score for piano, measures 143-148. The score is in B-flat major (two flats) and 4/4 time. It features a complex interplay of chords and arpeggiated figures in both hands. Dynamics include piano (*P*), forte (*f*), and simile. The tempo is marked *Andante* at the end of the system.

Measure 143: Treble clef has a series of chords and arpeggios. Bass clef has a similar pattern. Dynamics: *P*, *f*, *P*, *f*.

Measure 144: Treble clef continues the arpeggiated pattern. Bass clef has a more active line. Dynamics: *P*, *f*, *P*, *f*.

Measure 145: Treble clef has a series of chords. Bass clef has a more active line. Dynamics: *P*, *f*, *P*, *f*.

Measure 146: Treble clef has a series of chords. Bass clef has a more active line. Dynamics: *P*, *f*, *P*, *f*.

Measure 147: Treble clef has a series of chords. Bass clef has a more active line. Dynamics: *P*, *f*, *P*, *f*.

Measure 148: Treble clef has a series of chords. Bass clef has a more active line. Dynamics: *P*, *f*, *P*, *f*.

The score concludes with the tempo marking *Andante* and a dynamic marking *fo!* (forte) with the instruction "reduce G!".

The musical score consists of five systems of staves. The first system includes markings for *p sw.*, *f*, *P*, and *f*. The second system includes *p sw.*, *f*, and *P*. The third system is marked *Presto. ♩ = 76* and includes *(add to Gt) f*. The fourth system includes *P Ch.* and *f*. The fifth system includes *molto rit.*, *P Ch.*, and *f*.

Sei gegrüßet, Jesu gütig.

(CHORALE VARIATIONS.)

Edited by John E. West.

CHORAL.
♩ = 46.

MANUAL.
mf *legato*
Gi

PEDAL.
mf *legato*
16 & 8 ft

(rall.)

Ch. 6 § 4 f
mp

MANUAL.

(Andante. ♩ = 96.)

mp Sw. 1st

(poco rall.) *(a tempo)*

This page of musical notation consists of five systems, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The notation includes various rhythmic figures, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. Specific markings include:

- (poco rall.)* (poco rallentando) above the first system.
- (a tempo)* (a tempo) above the first system.
- (poco rall.)* (poco rallentando) below the fourth system.
- (a tempo)* (a tempo) below the fifth system.

The notation also features several trills (tr) and accents (^) on specific notes. The piece concludes with a final measure in the fifth system.

VAR. II.

(Più mosso. $\text{♩} = 116$)

mp sw. 8 9 4 11

tr

(rall.)

This musical score for Variation II is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of five systems of music. The first system begins with a piano (mp) dynamic and a tempo marking of 'Più mosso' with a quarter note equal to 116 beats. The melody in the right hand features a series of eighth-note patterns, while the left hand provides a steady accompaniment of eighth notes. The second system continues the melodic development with more complex rhythmic figures. The third system shows a shift in the left-hand accompaniment. The fourth system includes a trill (tr) in the right hand. The fifth system concludes the variation with a deceleration marking '(rall.)' and a final chord.

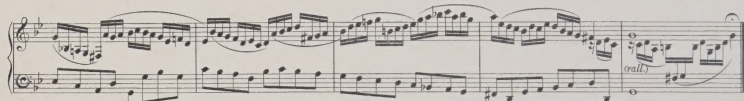
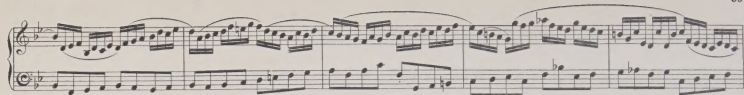
VAR. III.

(Allegro. $\text{♩} = 80$)

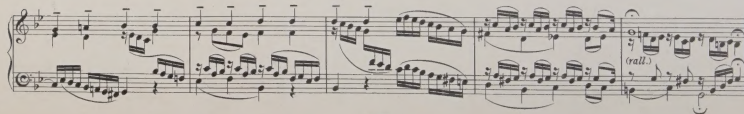
mf gl

legato

This musical score for Variation III is written for piano in 4/4 time. It consists of two systems of music. The first system begins with a mezzo-forte (mf) dynamic and a tempo marking of 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 80 beats. The melody in the right hand is characterized by a continuous, flowing line of eighth notes. The left hand provides a simple accompaniment of eighth notes. The second system continues the melodic flow, with a 'legato' marking indicating a smooth connection between notes. The variation ends with a final chord.



VAR. IV.
(Meno mosso. ♩ = 69.)



VAR. V.

(Andante con moto. $\text{♩} = 104$)

mp *sw* *legato*

mp Ch.

legato

Ch.

(rit.)

Sw.

14825

VAR. VI.
(Allegro moderato. ♩ = 152)

mp G¹ 8 8 4 11

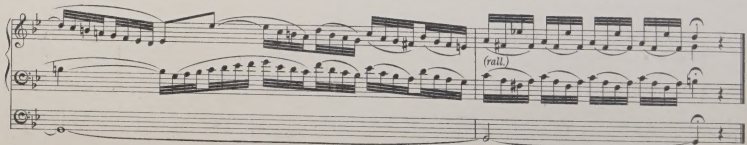
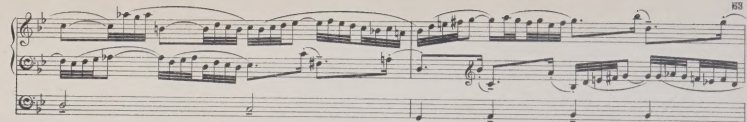
rit.

VAR. VII.
(Adagio maestoso. $\text{♩} = 92$)

MANUAL.

PEDAL.

The musical score is written for a four-staff instrument, with the top two staves designated for the Manual and the bottom two for the Pedal. The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is common time (C). The tempo and mood are indicated as "Adagio maestoso" with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The score is marked with a mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic. The Manual part features a complex, flowing melody with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The Pedal part provides a harmonic foundation with sustained chords and occasional moving lines. The score is divided into four systems, each containing two staves for the Manual and two for the Pedal. The notation includes various musical symbols such as clefs, key signatures, time signatures, dynamic markings, and articulation marks.



VAR. VIII.
(Allegro. $\text{♩} = 60$)

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with three staves. The top staff is for guitar (Gt), the middle for piano (p), and the bottom for a lower piano part (f). The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 12/8. The tempo is marked 'Allegro' with a quarter note equal to 60 beats per minute. The first system includes the markings 'Gt f' and 'poco stacc.' with a dynamic 'f' at the beginning of the bottom staff. The notation includes various musical symbols such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

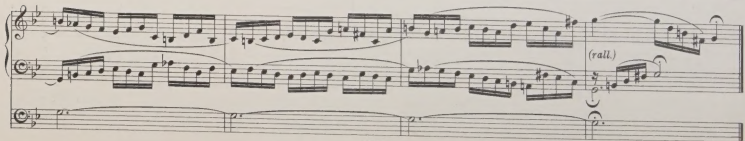
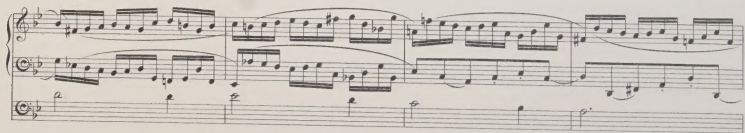
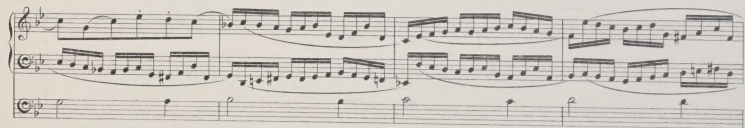
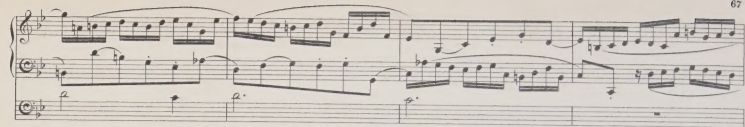
A handwritten musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written on three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle staff is in bass clef, and the bottom staff is in bass clef. The key signature is one flat (B-flat). The music features a melody in the treble staff and a bass line in the bottom staff. The middle staff contains a bass line with some chords. The score is written in a clear, legible hand.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It consists of three staves. The top staff is for the vocal melody in G major, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The middle staff is for the piano accompaniment, also in G major, with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp. The bottom staff is for the bass line, in G major, with a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp. The music is in 2/4 time. The score is divided into three measures. The first measure shows the vocal melody starting on G4, followed by a piano accompaniment of eighth notes and a bass line of quarter notes. The second measure continues the melody and accompaniment. The third measure concludes the phrase with a final chord and a double bar line.

VAR. IX.

(Allegro moderato. ♩ = 76.)

Ch. & ff
p
Sw. & ff
legato
mp = ff



VAR. X.

(Andante assai. $\text{♩} = 60$)

Ch. (or Solo) & fl

mp con espress.

Sw. & fl

mp

mf Gr & fl

tr

Ch. (or Solo)

mp

mf G!

This system contains measures 1 through 6 of the piece. It features a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a melodic line with a grace note in measure 1 and rests in measures 2 and 3. The bass staff provides a rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. Measure 4 begins with a piano solo marked *mf* G!

tr

This system contains measures 7 through 12. The piano solo continues in the treble staff, featuring trills marked *tr* in measures 8 and 10. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment. Measure 12 ends with a whole rest in the treble staff.

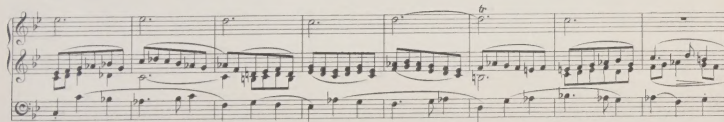
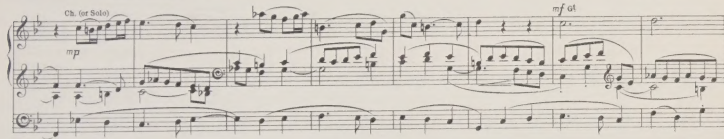
Ch. (or Solo) *mp* *tr*

This system contains measures 13 through 18. The piano solo continues in the treble staff, with trills marked *tr* in measures 14 and 16. The bass staff continues with a steady accompaniment. Measure 18 ends with a grace note in the treble staff.

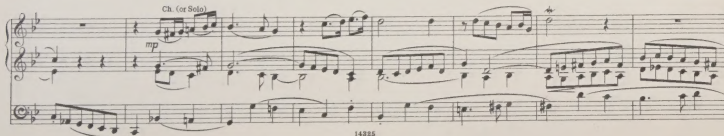
mf *ot*



Ch. (or Solo)
mp *mf* *ot*



Ch. (or Solo)
mp *tr*



Musical score for piano, featuring four systems of music. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 4/4.

System 1: Starts with a *mf* dynamic. The right hand has a melodic line with a *tr* (trill) marking. The left hand provides a steady accompaniment.

System 2: Features a *Ch. (or Solo)* marking above the right hand. The dynamics are *mp* (mezzo-piano). The right hand has a more active, melodic role.

System 3: Starts with a *Gt.* (Grave) marking and a *mf* dynamic. The tempo is slower. The right hand has a melodic line with a *tr* (trill) marking.

System 4: Features a *Ch. (or Solo)* marking above the right hand. The dynamics are *mp*. The right hand has a melodic line. The left hand has a *(rall.)* (rallentando) marking.

VAR. XI.
(Andante maestoso. ♩ = es.)

ff
ff
legato

tr.
(rit.)

Vom Himmel hoch, da komm' ich her.

Edited by Harold Brooke.

(CANONIC VARIATIONS.)

VAR. I. In Canone all' Ottava.

Allegretto. ♩ = 120.

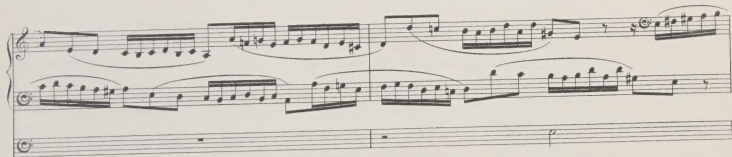
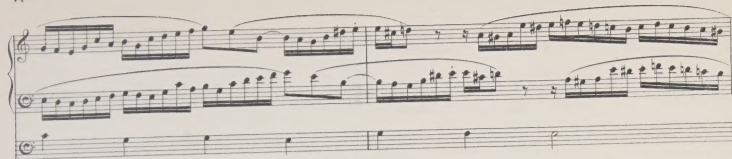
MANUAL.

PEDAL.

p

Ch. s g 4 f!

p s f only

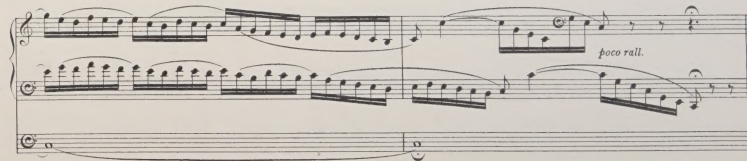




The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together, and a few accidentals. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a more complex line with many beamed sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a simple line with a few notes and rests.



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line from the first system. The middle staff continues the complex line with beamed sixteenth notes. The bottom staff continues the simple line with a few notes and rests.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the melodic line. The middle staff continues the complex line with beamed sixteenth notes. The bottom staff continues the simple line. The system ends with a double bar line. The text *poco rall.* is written below the middle staff.

VAR. II. Allo modo in Canone alla Quinta.

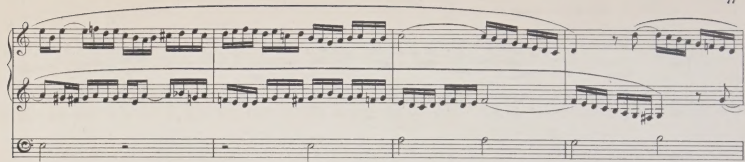
Con moto moderato. $\text{♩} = 60$.

Sw. Diap?

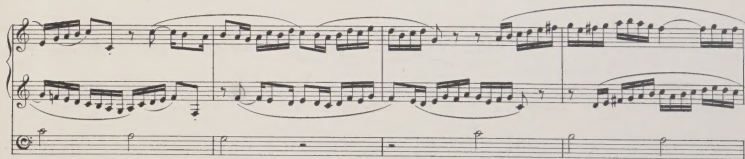
mp

G! Flutes

mp 1st! (Ch. coupled)



The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top two staves are in treble clef and contain complex, fast-moving melodic lines with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, often beamed together. The bottom staff is in bass clef and contains a simpler, more rhythmic accompaniment with longer note values and rests.



The second system of musical notation also consists of three staves. The top two staves continue the complex melodic patterns from the first system. The bottom staff in bass clef provides a steady accompaniment with a mix of eighth and sixteenth notes.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top two staves show a continuation of the intricate melodic lines. The bottom staff in bass clef has a more active accompaniment. The system concludes with a fermata over the final notes of the top two staves. The instruction *poco rall.* is written above the final measure of the top staff.

VAR. III. In Canone alla Settima.

Andante. ♩ = 92.

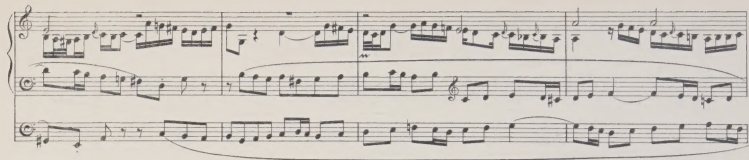
Sw. Oboe

p cantabile

Ch.

p 1st (Ch. coupled)

The musical score is arranged in three systems, each with three staves. The top staff is for the Sw. Oboe, the middle for the Chorus (Ch.), and the bottom for the 1st part of the Chorus coupled (1st (Ch. coupled)). The music is in 4/4 time and G major. The first system shows the Oboe and Chorus parts. The second system continues the canon. The third system concludes the variation with a final cadence in the Chorus part.



VAR. IV. In Canone all' Ottava per augmentationem.

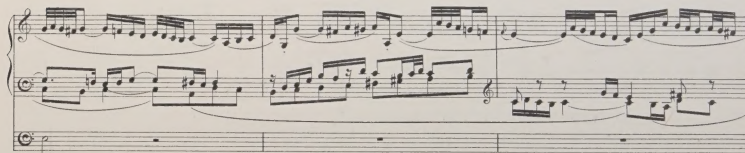
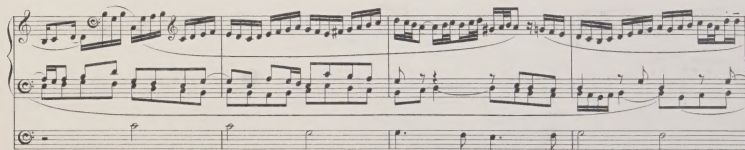
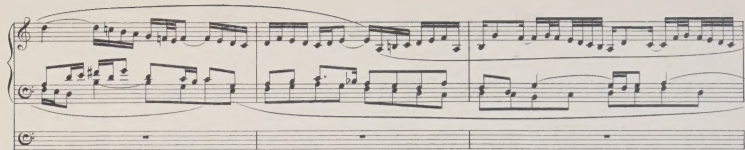
Con moto. ♩ = 104.

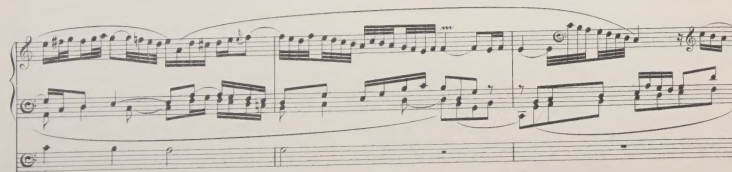
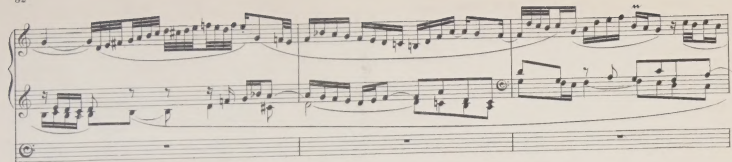
Sw. (String tone)

First system of the musical score. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music is in 4/4 time. The first two staves have a piano (*p*) dynamic marking. The bottom staff has a marking "Ch. (8 & 4 ft!)" and a final marking "p 4 ft only".

Second system of the musical score. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music continues from the first system.

Third system of the musical score. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music continues from the second system.



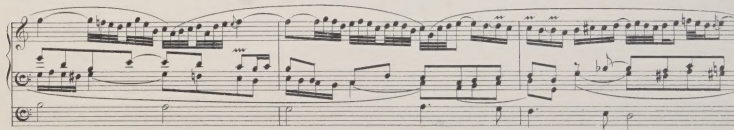




The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef and contains a complex melodic line with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is in bass clef and contains a more rhythmic accompaniment with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bottom staff is empty.



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the complex melodic line. The middle staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff is empty.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the complex melodic line. The middle staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff is empty.



The fourth system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff continues the complex melodic line. The middle staff continues the rhythmic accompaniment. The bottom staff is empty. The system ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

poco rit.

VAR. V. L'altra sorte del Canone al rovescio: 1) alla Sesta, 2) alla Terza, 3) alla Seconda, e 4) alla Nona.

Moderato. $\text{♩} = 80$.

Gt Flutes

1) alla Sesta

Ch. (Sw. coupled)

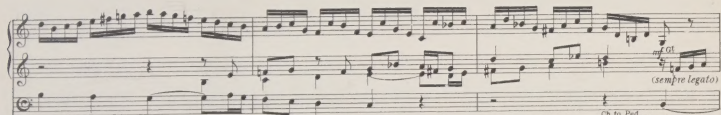
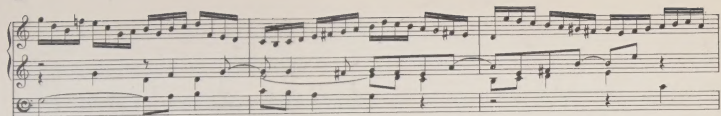
*p**poco staccato**P 16 fl (Ch. coupled)**(sempre legato)*

2) alla Terza

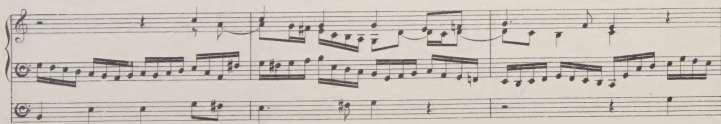
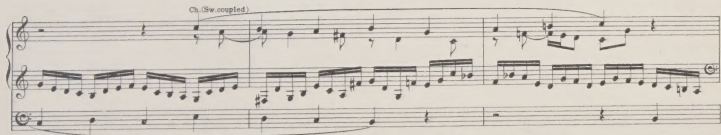
First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *mf* with an accent. The bottom staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.

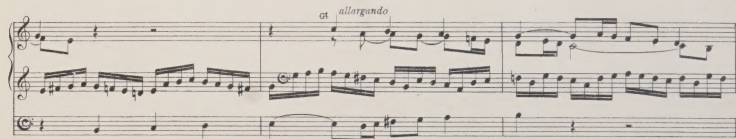
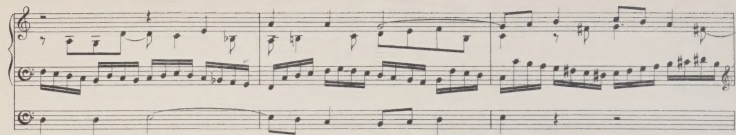
Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mp* and *mf*. The bottom staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment. The text "(sempre legato)" is written below the top staff. The text "Off to Ped." and "3) alla Seconda" is written below the bottom staff.

Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef, the middle in bass clef, and the bottom in bass clef. The music features various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *mf* and *mf* with an accent. The bottom staff has a continuous eighth-note accompaniment.



Ch.to Ped. 4) alla Nona





ORGAN TRANSCRIPTIONS

BY

GEORGE J. BENNETT,

MUS. DOC.; ORGANIST, LINCOLN CATHEDRAL.

1.	INTRODUCTION AND MELODRAMA.—"THE DREAM OF JUBAL"	A. C. MACKENZIE	1 6
2.	PRELUDE.—"LOHENGRIN"	WAGNER	1 0
3.	ANDANTINO.—SYMPHONY (No. 4) in F minor	TSCHAIKOWSKY	2 0
4.	SLOW MOVEMENT.—PIANOFORTE CONCERTO in B flat minor	"	1 6
5.	CORONATION MARCH	"	2 0
6.	THREE MINUETS.—SYMPHONIES in C, G minor, and E flat	MOZART	2 0
7.	MINUET.—SONATA in E flat (Op. 31, III.)	BEETHOVEN	1 0
8.	PRELUDE.—"COLOMBA"	A. C. MACKENZIE	1 6
9.	FINALE ("O MAY WE SING AGAIN").—"BLEST PAIR OF SIRENS"	C. H. H. PARRY	1 0
10.	NOTTURNO.—"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"	MENDELSSOHN	1 6

(To be continued.)

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BACH JOHANN SEBASTIAN

1685-1750

THE ORGAN WORKS OF JOHN
39802437 MUSIC



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